

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1851.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1863.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE  
Stamped Edition, 4d.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.**—LECTURES ON BOTANY.—Professor OLIVER, F.L.S., will commence his Course on FRIDAY, the 1st of May, at 4 o'clock p.m. The Class will be abundantly supplied with fresh Specimens, and the Lectures illustrated by a very extensive series of Drawings and Diagrams. Herbarium and Museum Specimens, &c. On Saturdays the Class will have the opportunity of accompanying the Professor in Excursions, or engaging in the Microscopic Examination of Tissues, &c.  
Fee for the Summer Term, 3s.; Perpetual, 4l. On payment of 10s. College Fee, in addition, the Course is open to Gentlemen who are not attending other Classes in the College.  
An extra Course of TWENTY LECTURES ON VEGETABLE HISTOLOGY for Advanced Students will be given in the Autumn. Fee, 1l. 10s.; Perpetual to Summer and Winter Courses, 6l.

WM. SHARPEY, M.D. F.R.S., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

T. HEWITT KEY, A.M. F.R.S., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

April 13th, 1863.

**ROYAL LITERARY FUND.**—THE SEVENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL DINNER of the Corporation will take place in Willis's Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th May. The Right Hon. Earl Stanhope, President of the Corporation, in the Chair. The Stewards will be announced in future Advertisements.  
OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Sec.  
4, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.

**ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.**—THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Society, for the Election of the President, Vice-Presidents, Council, and Officers for the ensuing year, and for the election of the Stewards, will be held on WEDNESDAY, 22nd instant, at the Society's House, 4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square.  
The Chair will be taken at 4 o'clock.  
W. S. W. VAUX, Hon. Sec.

**ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.**—EXHIBITIONS OF PLANTS, FLOWERS and FRUIT, WEDNESDAY, 15th, June 8th and 9th, AMERICAN PLANTS, MONDAY, June 8th.—Tickets can be obtained at the Gardens, by Orders from Fellows of the Society, price on or before May 2, 4s.; after that date, 5s.; or on days of Exhibition, 7s. 6d. each.  
The next Meeting of the Fellows for the election of new Candidates, Saturday, April 25.

**ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.**—LAST SPRING EXHIBITION, ROSES, PELARGONIUMS, &c., will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, April 25.—Tickets can be obtained at the Gardens, by Orders from Fellows of the Society, price 2s. 6d. each, or in packets of 10 for 1l. per packet. The Gates open at 2 o'clock; Band at half-past 2.

**ART-UNION OF LONDON.**—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, to receive the Council's Report, and to distribute the amount subscribed for the purchase of Works of Art, will be held at the New Theatre, Royal Adelphi, on TUESDAY, April 28th, 1863, at Half-past Eleven for Twelve o'clock, by the kind permission of Benjamin Webster, Esq.  
The Receipt for the Current Year will procure admission for Members and Friends.  
GEORGE GOWIN, J. Hon. Sec.  
No. 444, West Strand.  
LEWIS POOCK, J. Secs.

**MUSICAL UNION.**—VIEUXTEMPS and LUBECK are engaged for the SECOND MATINEE, April 28th.  
J. ELLA, Director.  
19, Hanover-square.

**GUY'S HOSPITAL.**—THE SUMMER SESSION commences on FRIDAY, May 1.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Physicians—G. H. Barlow, M.D.; G. Owen Rees, M.D. F.R.S.; W. W. Gull, M.D.  
Assistant Physicians—S. O. Habershon, M.D.; S. Wilkes, M.D.; F. W. P. M.D.  
Surgeons—Edward Cock, Esq.; John Hilton, Esq. F.R.S.; John Birckett, Esq.; Alfred Poland, Esq.; Thomas Bryant, Esq.; Arthur Durham, Esq.  
Obstetric Physician—Henry Oldham, M.D.  
Assistant Obstetric Physician—Braxton Hicks, M.D. F.R.S.  
Surgeon-Dentist—J. Salter, Esq.  
Surgeon of the Eye Infirmary—Alfred Poland, Esq.  
Assistant Surgeon of the Eye Infirmary—Charles Bader, Esq.  
Aural Surgeon—J. Hinton, Esq.

LECTURES, &c.

Demonstrations on Cutaneous Diseases—W. W. Gull, M.D.; and S. O. Habershon, M.D.  
Medical Jurisprudence—A. S. Taylor, M.D. F.R.S.  
Materia Medica—S. O. Habershon, M.D.  
Midwifery—Henry Oldham, M.D.  
Ophthalmic Surgery—Alfred Poland, Esq.; and C. Bader, Esq.  
Pathology—S. Wilkes, M.D.  
Comparative Anatomy—F. W. P. M.D., and W. Moxon, M.D.  
Botany—C. Johnson, Esq.  
Practical Chemistry—W. Odling, M.D. F.R.S.

Demonstrations on Manipulative and Operative Surgery—T. Bryant, Esq.  
Clinical Medicine—Dr. Habershon, Dr. Wilks, and Dr. Pavy.  
Clinical Surgery—Mr. Cooper Forster, Mr. Bryant, and Mr. Durham.

Clinical Obstetrics—Dr. Oldham, and Dr. Braxton Hicks.  
Vaccination—Dr. Braxton Hicks.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Students must give satisfactory testimony as to their Education and Conduct. They are required to pay 40l. for the first year; 40l. for the second year; and 10l. for every succeeding year of attendance, or 100l. in one payment entitles a Student to a Perpetual Ticket.

Doctors, Clinical Clerks, and Obstetric Residents and Dressers in the Eye Wards, are selected from the Students. A Resident House-Surgeon is appointed every six months.  
Six Scholarships, varying in value from 25l. to 40l. each, are awarded at the close of each Summer Session for general proficiency; also a Governor's Prize of 10l.

Two Gold Medals will be given by the Treasurer—one for Medicine and one for Surgery.

There is a Voluntary Examination in October, in Elementary Classics and Mathematics. The first three Candidates will receive respectively—2nd, 3rd, and 4th prizes.  
Mr. Stocker, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital, will enter Students, and give any further information required.  
Guy's Hospital, April 9, 1863.

**QUEEN'S COLLEGES, IRELAND.**—The Professorship of Mathematics in the Queen's College, Belfast, being about to become vacant, Candidates for that office are requested to forward their Testimonials to the Under Secretary, Dublin Castle, on or before the 25th May next, in order that the same may be submitted to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The Candidate who may be selected for the above Professorship will have to enter upon his duties early in July next.  
Dublin Castle, 9th April, 1863.

**BRITISH METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.**—THE SIXTH NUMBER of the 'PROCEEDINGS' will be published on April 21st, price 2s., containing Mr. Eaton's Paper 'On Barometer in London for Eighty-three Years'; Mr. Symons' 'On British Rainfall, 1861-2'; with a Map, &c.  
Taylor & Francis, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

By order of the Council,  
JAS. GLAISHER, F.R.S., Secretaries.  
CHARLES E. WALKER, F.R.S.

\*. The Composition Fee is 10l.; the Annual Contribution, 1l. The Entrance Fee is abolished.

**ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.**

WORCESTER MEETING, 1863.  
STOCK and IMPLEMENT PRIZE SHEETS are now ready, and will be forwarded on application to  
H. HALL DARE, Secretary.  
19, Hanover-square, London, W.

**ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.**

Besides the usual Prizes for Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and Pigs, SPECIAL PRIZES, amounting to 500l., including ESSAYS for FRUIT, CIDER and PERRY, HOPS, and SALT, are offered by the Local Committee, to be competed for at the Worcester Meeting.  
For Prize Sheets and particulars apply to  
H. HALL DARE, Esq.,  
19, Hanover-square, London, W.

**THE ARUNDEL SOCIETY.**—THE DRAWINGS and PUBLICATIONS of this Society are ON VIEW DAILY for the Free inspection of all persons interested in Early Italian Art. The Society has lately added to the Collection copies of the Frescoes by Luini at Saronno, by Fra Angelico at Florence, and by Filippo Lippi at Prato, &c.

For Prospectuses and List of Works on Sale, apply to F. W. Maynard, Esq., 24, Old Bond-street, W.

**THE ARUNDEL SOCIETY.**—Now Ready.  
A CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH from the Fresco by Benozzo Gozzoli, of 'S. AUGUSTINE PREACHING' from S. Gimignano. Price, to Members, 3s.; to Strangers, 3s. Specimens can be seen at the Rooms of the Society, 24, Old Bond-street, W.

**ORTHOPÆDIC and MEDICO-GYMNASTIC INSTITUTIONS,** for the Treatment of Spinal and other Deformities, Paralysis and other Chronic complaints of the Limbs. Advice to the Poor from 8 till 9 a.m., on Monday, at 21, Gloucester-place, BRIGHTON; on Tuesday, at 16a, Old Cavendish-street, LONDON.  
Physician—Dr. ROTH.

**FIRST-CLASS EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES,** with all the comforts of a superior home.—Protection on application to the Free inspection of all persons interested in Early Italian Art. The Society has lately added to the Collection copies of the Frescoes by Luini at Saronno, by Fra Angelico at Florence, and by Filippo Lippi at Prato, &c.  
Bristol, 4, Kensington Gardens-square, Hyde Park, W.

**EDUCATION.—BRIGHTON.**—There are VACANCIES in a long-established school for the DAUGHTERS of GENTLEMEN, situated in one of the best parts of Brighton. Superior French and German governesses are resident, and the first professors attend. Terms, from 60 to 70 Guineas per annum. An advantageous arrangement might be made at once for two Sisters. References of the highest character given and required.—Address R. R. S., 17, Powis-square, Brighton.

**EDUCATION ON THE CONTINENT.**—At YVERDE, near Brussels, there are two excellent FRENCH EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS: one for Young Gentlemen, under the direction of M. MICHAUX-PORTAELS; the other for Young Ladies, conducted by Mesdames VAN DER WERT. Terms, very moderate.

**DAILY GOVERNNESS.**—A Lady wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT, in or near Town. Her qualifications are English, French (acquired in France), Piano, singing, Rudiments of Italian, Elementary Drawing.—A. D., care of Street Brothers, 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn.

**MANSLION GRAMMAR SCHOOL, LETHERHEAD, SURREY.**—Mr. PAYNE begs to announce that the Next Term will begin on MONDAY, the 27th inst.

**SIGNOR and SIGNORA TOSCANI** give INSTRUCTION IN ITALIAN at their own or the pupil's house. Signor Toscani holds Italian Classes at Dr. Kinkel's house on Tuesdays, and at the Polytechnic Institution on Saturdays.—For Prospectuses apply to Signor Toscani, 3, Richmond-terrace, Clapham-road, S.

**LADIES' SELECT CLASSES** (not more than Twelve in each class), 13, Clifton-gardens, Malda-hill, W. Principals, Signor and Signora G. Campanella. The Classes re-commence after Easter, on THURSDAY, April 16, with the usual Professors.  
Signor G. Campanella resumes his Lessons in Schools and Families. Prospectuses, with full information, may be had at his house, 13, Clifton-gardens, Malda-hill, W.

**THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.**—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobles, Gentlemen, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of ENGLISH and FOREIGN GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France and Germany. No charge to Principals.

**EVENING LECTURES, ROYAL SCHOOL of MINES, Jermyn-street.**—The following COURSES of LECTURES are about to be commenced.  
Ten Lectures 'On the First Principles of Physiology,' by Professor HUXLEY, F.R.S., to be delivered on Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock, commencing April 24, 1863.  
Ten Lectures 'On Organic Chemistry,' by Dr. HOFFMANN, F.R.S., to be delivered on Monday Evenings, at Eight o'clock, commencing April 27.  
Eight Lectures 'On Heat considered as a Mode of Motion,' by Professor TYNDALL, F.R.S., to be delivered on Wednesday Evenings, at Eight o'clock, commencing April 29.  
Fee for each Course, 5s.  
TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

**THE ATHENÆUM for GERMANY and EASTERN EUROPE.**—Mr. LUDWIG DENCKE, of Leipzig, begs to announce that he has made arrangements for a weekly supply of THE ATHENÆUM JOURNAL. The subscription will be 1l. thaler for three months; 3 thalers for six months; and 6 thalers for twelve. Issued at Leipzig on Thursday. Orders to be sent direct to LUDWIG DENCKE, Leipzig, Germany.

**POLYTECHNIC.**—Great additions to and new Experiments in PROFESSOR PEPPER'S LECTURE ON OPTICAL ILLUSIONS. Professor Pepper will (by the kind permission of the Author) read and illustrate a portion of Mr. Charles Dickens's Tale of 'The Hallowed Man,' and the 'Ghost' will actually appear to walk across the new platform arranged in the large Theatre. N.B.—In order to prevent disappointment, the 'Ghost Illusion' will be shown every Morning and Evening, at half-past 1 and 8 o'clock.

**TO INVALIDS.**—A SURGEON (Homoeopathic) practising in the pleasantest part of Kent, can RECEIVE into his House a PATIENT requiring care and attention. Terms, 70s. per annum.—Address Mr. PHILLIPS, 113, Stone-street, Maidstone.

**ELLIOTT BROTHERS, OPTICIANS** to the Government, 30, Strand, beg to give notice that they have been compelled to REMOVE temporarily to 47, CHANCERY LANE, their late Premises being suddenly required by the Charing Cross Railway Company.

**TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.**—The Editor of a London Newspaper, of high standing, is willing to WRITE one LEADER Weekly, for a Metropolitan or Provincial Journal.—Address D.C.L., Deacon's News Rooms, Leadenhall-street.

**TO PUBLISHERS, &c.**—Mr. W. G. SMITH, Architectural Artist on Wood, is open to prepare ILLUSTRATIONS for first-class ARCHITECTURAL or NATURAL HISTORY BOOKS, when great accuracy or elaborate detail may be required.—12, North-grove West, Midland Park, N.

**PUBLISHER'S ASSISTANT.**—A thoroughly efficient Assistant is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Unexceptionable references.—Address X. Y. Z., care of Mr. Samuel Ives, Booksellers' Accountant, Amen-corner, Paternoster-row, E.C.

**TO BOOKSELLERS, LIBRARIANS, &c.**—WANTED, a SITUATION as Assistant or Manager, with or without view to Partnership. 14 years' Experience in London, Country preferred. Most satisfactory References given.—Address H., 2, Russia-row, Milk-street, E.C.

**LITERARY and the PRESS.**—Mr. HOLLAND begs to inform PROPRIETORS of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS, and PUBLISHERS that he can introduce, without delay or expense, Editors, Sub-Editors, talented Writers for all subjects, and Art subjects, Translators, Literary Hackers, Reporters and Readers. Private Gentlemen requiring Literary Assistance may be suited promptly and with secrecy.—15, Tavistock-street, Bedford-square.

**THE PRESS.**—To EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.—A Graduate of Oxford and Barrister-at-Law wishes to MEET with some permanent LITERARY EMPLOYMENT, as Assistant Editor or Contributor to an established Publication. Satisfactory references as to ability will be given. Liberal terms, or a small share might be taken by the Advertiser.—Address A. E. J., care of Messrs. Adams & Francis, Advertisement Agents, 55, Fleet-street, E.C.

**PARTNERSHIP.—WANTED, an ACTIVE PARTNER** in an Established Publishing Business. Capital not so much an object as a Gentleman thoroughly conversant with the Province, and a vacancy occurs through the retirement of a member of this Firm on account of illness.—Address P. Q., care of J. N. Clarke, Advertising Agent, 3, Wheat-sheaf-yard, Farringdon-street, E.C.

**TO PUBLISHERS and OTHERS.**—FOR SALE, a MS. TRANSLATION of a German Naturalist's Voyage to, and Travels in, Brazil.—Address VERAX, Law Library, Manchester.

**GERMAN, FRENCH, ITALIAN.**—9, OLD BOND-STREET.—Dr. ALTSCHEL Author of 'First German Reading Book,' &c. M. Philol. Soc., Prof. Eloquence.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same lesson, or alternately on the same Terms as One, at the pupil's or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.

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President.—The EARL of CLARENDON.  
The following are the TERMS of ADMISSION to this LIBRARY, which contains 5000 Volumes of ANCIENT and MODERN LITERATURE, in various Languages. Subscription, 10s. per year, with Entrance Fee of 4l. Life Members, 100l. and upwards. Gentlemen are allowed to Country and Foreign Members. READING-ROOM open from Ten to Six.

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ROBERT HARRISON, Secretary and Librarian.





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**TO BE SOLD**, one of the Choicest and most Renowned COLLECTIONS OF OBJECTS OF NATURAL HISTORY on the Continent. The collection embraces a multitude of Valuable and Rare Specimens in every branch, and particularly in Ornithology, Zoology, Ichthyology, Mineralogy, Crustacea, Reptiles, Corals and Petrifications. It also contains a Rich and Exquisite Collection of Australian, Indian, American and African Arms and Costumes. Classified Catalogues of the same are being printed. For further particulars apply, by letter prepaid, to H. F. MYLINS, Esq., Radstätt, Bavaria.

N.B. The above would be particularly suitable for any large provincial municipality wishing to establish a first-rate Museum of Natural History.

#### Sales by Auction

Second and Selected Portion of the Library of Messrs. EBERS, removed from Old Bond-street.

**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON** will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicesters-square, on MONDAY, April 20, and two following days, the Second and Selected PORTION of the well-known and old-established LIBRARY of Messrs. EBERS, comprising the Works of the best Authors in History, Biography, Poetry, the Drama, Voyages and Travels—Magazines and Reviews, &c.

Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

\* \* \* The third and concluding portion of this Library, comprising popular Novels and Romances, &c., is preparing for sale.

Modern Books, the Library of a Gentleman removing—A Selection of New Books from the Libraries of two Editors—and the Law Library of a Chancery Barrister.

**MR. HODGSON** will SELL by AUCTION, at his Rooms, 2, Chancery-lane, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, April 23, and two following days, a COLLECTION of BOOKS, being the Library of a Gentleman changing his residence, and a Selection of New Works from the Libraries of two Editors, comprising: Dugdale's Monasticon and History of St. Paul's, 3 vols. half morocco—Buck's Antiquities; or, Remains of Castles and Monasteries, plates, 3 vols.—Hogarth's Works, plates, atlas folio, half morocco—3 vols. Bible, 6 vols.—Baxter's Commentary, wholly Biblical, 3 vols.—Horne's Introduction to the Scriptures, last edition, 4 vols.—The Pulpit, 61 vols.—Perry Anecdotes, 30 vols.—Todd's Milton, 6 vols. large paper, russia—Jackson on Wood Engraving, 2 vols.—Kenny Meadows, 3 vols.—Capital Modern Cyclopaedia, Hand-books, and Books of Reference, Scientific Works of various Classes, the most recent Novels by the Popular Authors of the Day, Miscellaneous Literature, &c. Also, the Law Library of a Barrister retiring, comprising a Series of the Modern Chancery Reports, Useful Practical Works, &c.

To be viewed, and Catalogues had.

The Official Illustrated Catalogue of the International Exhibition of 1862, 2 vols. imperial quarto; not published for Sale.

**MR. HODGSON** has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at his Rooms, 2, Chancery-lane, W.C., EARLY in the MONTH of MAY, the Remaining Copies, 175 in number, of the Large Paper Edition of THE OFFICIAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862, 2 vols. imperial quarto, bound in morocco. Of this edition, only 350 copies were printed, by order of Her Majesty's Commissioners, 50 copies of which were presented to the different crowned heads and other eminent personages in Europe. The Engravings comprise many hundred illustrations of objects of interest, executed in the first style of wood engraving, and several coloured plates, forming a very interesting memorial of this great international undertaking.

Catalogues are preparing, and will be forwarded (when ready) on application.

Photographic Views, Cameras, Negatives, Telescopes, &c.

**MR. J. C. STEVENS** will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Rooms, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on FRIDAY, April 24, at half-past 12 precisely, a variety of Cameras, Negatives, Telescopes, Electrical and Coil Machines, Batteries, Flute in ebony case, Jewellery, Geneva Watches, Engravings, and a variety of miscellaneous articles.

On view the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

**Pall Mall.**—The finished Pictures and Sketches of that talented American Artist, J. F. CROPSY, Esq.

**MESSRS. FOSTER** are directed by Mr. Cropsy (who will this Autumn re-visit America) to SELL by AUCTION, at the Gallery, 54, Pall Mall, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, his COLLECTION OF FINISHED PICTURES and SKETCHES, illustrating the Grand and Beautiful Scenery of America, as well as Views in other Countries, embracing in all about 130 finished works, including the Important Picture of Richmond Hill, now exhibiting at Mr. Graves's, Pall Mall.

On view publicly, on Monday and Tuesday, the 27th and 28th.

#### PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Valuable Collection of Modern Engravings of the late J. T. WILLMORE, Esq., A.R.A.—By order of the Executors.

**SOUTHGATE & BARRETT** will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, during the MONTH of MAY, the Entire COLLECTION of CHOICE ENGRAVINGS of the late J. T. WILLMORE, Esq., the celebrated Engraver of some of Turner and Landseer's finest productions, and including superb first proofs of many of their best works, as well as others by the most celebrated artists.

Further particulars will shortly appear.

Original Drawings by the Celebrated Artist JOSEPH NASH, Esq., never before exhibited.

**SOUTHGATE & BARRETT** will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on FRIDAY NEXT, April 24, at 1 o'clock, a very interesting COLLECTION of FIFTY ORIGINAL DRAWINGS, by JOSEPH NASH, Esq., being the result of a professional ramble to some of the most picturesque cathedrals, Churches and Castles of England, during the years 1853-1859.

These drawings are full of historical and romantic incident, and are exquisite specimens of the genius of the artist. They acquire a double interest from the fact of their being fresh from the studio and have never been seen or before exhibited either to his friends or the public.

May be viewed three days prior to Sale, and Catalogues had at the Rooms.

The Magnificent and Costly Library of the late JOHN CORRIE, Esq.

MESSRS.

**S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & WILKINSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 (late 3), Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, April 20, and three following days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the Very Important and Valuable LIBRARY of the late JOHN CORRIE, Esq., of Southington, Hants; comprising many works of high distinction and rarity.

May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had on receipt of two stamps.

The Important and Interesting Collection of Engraved British Portraits of the highest rarity, formed by the late JOHN CORRIE, Esq., of Southington, Hants.

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May be viewed, and Catalogues had on receipt of two stamps.

The Extensive and Valuable Library of the late Rev. RICHARD DUFFIELD, B.D.—Six Days' Sale.

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**S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & WILKINSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 (late 3), Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, April 27, and five following days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the Extensive and Very Valuable LIBRARY of the late Rev. RICHARD DUFFIELD, B.D., Rector of Tring-sur-Thames, comprising Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire, by Thomas, 2 vols.—Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, by Caley, Ellis and Bandinel, 8 vols.—Dugdale's Baronage, 3 vols. in 2—Morant's History and Antiquities of Essex, an illustrated copy, on large paper—Stowe's Survey of London, by Styrpe, 3 vols. best edition—Horsfield's History of the County of Sussex, 2 vols. with additional plates—Hasted's History of the County of Kent, 4 vols.—Whitaker's History of Richmondshire, 2 vols. a most splendid copy, with initial letters illuminated, and coats of arms richly emblazoned—Thorby's Dialectal Dictionary, with Supplement, 2 vols.—Fine Set of the Chronicles of England, Scotland and Ireland, 13 vols.—Britton's Architectural and Cathedral Antiquities, 11 vols.—Howell's Complete Collection of State Trials, by Jardine, 34 vols.—Nichols's Literary Anecdotes and Illustrations, a fine set, in 17 vols.—Dean Swift's Works, with Notes by Sir Walter Scott, 10 vols.—Strype's Historical and Biographical Works, 27 vols. in 24—Watts's Bibliotheca Christiana, 4 vols.—Best Editions of the Standard Works of Eminent English Authors—Publications of Learned Societies—and Magnificent Books of Prints, including Owen Jones's Alhambra, 2 vols.—Humphrey's Illuminated Books of the Middle Ages—Roberts's Egypt and the Holy Land, 4 vols.—Silvestre's Universal Palaeography—Wyatt's Industrial Arts of the Nineteenth Century—and many other highly-important books in the different Branches of Art and Literature.

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**THE EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY CALENDAR**—ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in the forthcoming Calendar for 1863-4 must be forwarded to the Publishers by the 3rd inst.

Macalachlan & Stewart, Edinburgh.

**THE QUARTERLY REVIEW**, No. CCXXVI. will be published NEXT TUESDAY.

Contents.

I. RESOURCES OF INDIA.

II. THE CONFEDERATE STRUGGLE—FORT SUMTER TO FREDERICKSBURG.

III. HISTORY OF CYCLOPEDIA.

IV. SALMON REARING, FISHING AND PROTECTING.

V. BIBLICAL CRITICISM—COLENSO AND DAVIDSON.

VI. SENSATION NOVELS.

VII. KINGLAKE'S HISTORY OF THE CRIMEA.

VIII. POLAND.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

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**LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.**

Contents.

1. MR. MIALI ON CHURCH PROPERTY.

2. THE REJECTION OF FIJI.

3. IRISH ANNALS.

4. THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF BÉRANGER.

5. THE SOUTH CEYLON WESLEYAN MISSION.

6. GREECE AND THE GREEKS.

7. KINGLAKE'S INVASION OF THE CRIMEA.

8. ENGLISH RATIONALISM.

9. THE AMERICAN WAR.

BRIEF LITERARY NOTICES.

N.B.—The LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW is forwarded by the Publisher Post Free to any address for One Guinea per annum.

LONDON: H. J. TRESDER, 17, AVE MARIA-LANE, E.C.

Price 6s. Quarterly; Annual Subscription, pre-paid, 21s. post free.

**THE HOME AND FOREIGN REVIEW.**

No. IV. APRIL, 1863.

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## LITERATURE

*A Memoir of Charles James Blomfield, D.D., Bishop of London, with Selections from his Correspondence.* Edited by his Son, Alfred Blomfield, M.A. 2 vols. (Murray.)

It is the saying of Erasmus, that "Bishops have forgotten that in their title is the significance, literally,—labour, pains, application." Whether this could be said of the threescore and ten prelates by whom the London diocese had been administered from the year 1051 to that of 1828, we will not inquire, but we may safely assert that it is in no wise applicable to Bishop Blomfield, who presided over the see of London from the latter date until his resignation of the see in 1855.

Bishop Lowth was in the last year but one of his occupation of the metropolitan see when Charles James Blomfield was born, in 1786, the son of a schoolmaster at Bury St. Edmunds. Suffolk, so renowned for its milk, its maids and its stiles, that all three make part of ancient county proverbs, is hardly less famous for the prelates which it has given to the Church, both before and since the Reformation;—complacent Losing, scholarly Angerville, aristocratic Paschal, Wycliffe-hating Sudbury, courtly Edwardston, well-descended Peverel, humbly-born Wolsey and fierce Stephen Gardiner are Suffolk prelates of the earlier period. Wentworth's convert, Bale, experienced May, that "discreet professor of conformity." Overall, Maw, who accompanied Prince Charles to Spain, as Edwardston did Lionel, Duke of Clarence, to Italy, Brownrigg, born, like Wolsey, in the county town of Ipswich, and Charles James Blomfield are of the second epoch. Of this goodly list, three were born in Bury,—namely, Angerville, or Richard de Bury, as Dr. Holden, of Durham, calls him, Gardiner and Blomfield. The last possessed all the restless activity of Angerville, with more than his scholarship, and all the administrative power, with the tenacious memory, of Gardiner. We may add, that, in another respect, Blomfield closely resembled Brownrigg, who was a born wit and humourist, and of whom it was prettily and creditably said that his wit was "Page, and not Privy Councillor, to his judgment." It may be that many of these names and the fortunes of those who bore them were not unknown to the Bury schoolmaster's little and delicate son, when, on being asked as to his views of a profession, replied, "I mean to be a bishop!"—and kept his word.

Sixteen or eighteen hours a day at his books, a couple devoted to rowing or walking, and three or four to sleep, helped him to gain great honours at college and to injure his health, for his hours of relaxation bore no comparison with the extent of time he devoted to labour. Yet, even when thus toiling for distinction, few persons were equal to him for the point and liveliness of his talk; and his contemporary and friend, Chief Baron Pollock, adds the crowning testimony: "I never heard him originate or repeat an expression which, as a bishop, he could wish unsaid." This could not be said of another prelate whom Suffolk furnished to episcopacy—Losing, notorious for his greed, the vices of his youth, the wisdom of his later years, and for his droll, self-complacent maxim,—"When young, go astray; when old, mend your way!"

It was not, however, the very highest motive which influenced Blomfield in selecting the Church for a profession, and the throne of a bishop for his ultimate seat there. His son is

justified by the evidence of his father's letters in saying that his sire probably preferred the clerical profession "rather as affording means and leisure for literary pursuits, than as offering in its own peculiar duties that wide field of usefulness which, ere long, opened upon him." He was at that time, too, of so nervous a temperament that, on sudden alarms, he could not stand without clinging to a tree or railing until the nervous tremor had passed off. To a scholar,

Sickled o'er with the pale cast of thought,

the prospect of a quiet country living with abundance of leisure for literary pursuits, must have been a look forward in the direction of an earthly paradise. But, that attained, labour and not leisure was his portion.

Meanwhile, Blomfield began life by editing Greek plays and contending fiercely with his critics, one of whom, George Burges, is still alive, in extreme old age, and is not quite so much "forgotten" as Mr. Alfred Blomfield takes most of his father's adversaries to be. As a critic in Greek literature, Blomfield first appeared in the *Edinburgh Review*, for at that period he was a Whig, accepted Jeffrey's fee, took the arm of Sydney Smith, advocated Catholic Emancipation, and was, altogether, as different a man in the beginning and the end of his career as his Christian namesake, Charles James Fox himself.

Thoroughly honest, though sometimes inconsistent, he appears to have been from first to last. After his ordination he preferred being curate of Chesterford and taking pupils, to being the tutor to the sons of Bishop Pretymann, "with the salary of 400*l.* a year and the promise of a living." But he did not decline, on his first marriage, in 1810, to hold the rectory of Quarrington with the curacy of Chesterford (residing at the latter place), although it made him a pluralist and a non-resident incumbent, "a class which, in later life," after he became a bishop, "he was bent on exterminating."

In 1811, Lord Spencer added to his other benefices the Buckinghamshire rectory of Dunton, where Blomfield resided till 1817, working well as a rector, and fiercely as a critic of Greek scholars with adverse views to his own, of one of whom, Barker, who had a hand in Valpy's 'Stephens's Greek Thesaurus,' Mr. Alfred Blomfield makes this extraordinary statement: "This gentleman practised the art of writing criticisms upon himself, in periodicals, disguised under the initials of other scholars, in order to have the satisfaction of answering them in his own name. This, at least," adds Mr. A. Blomfield, after the above positive statement, "Elmsley thought he did." We suspect that those Greek controversies "bothered" the University old stagers, for we find Blomfield longing for the time "when a man may mention a Greek or Latin author to a company of Cambridge seniors without exciting a general thrill of horror and surprise." Awaiting that good time, the non-resident incumbent of Quarrington became a Buckinghamshire magistrate, riding to Sessions in yellow overalls! Rector and Justice of the Peace! but "in later years, as a bishop," says his son, "he disapproved of such unions." We may add that, if his Lordship had heard of a curate in his diocese riding through the mud in yellow overalls, the young man would have certainly come to grief.

The great scholar took the measure of the Buckinghamshire clergy, and treated them with as much scorn as he had lavished on George Burges and the other critics who had been severe upon him as an editor of Greek plays. In 1816, he had to preach the Visitation Sermon to the clergy at Aylesbury.

In writing to a friend on the choice of a subject, he says: "I was thinking of discussing the utility of learning to the clerical profession, but the mention of this might give offence to my worthy brethren in the Archdeaconry of Bucks; as it would be unpollite to hold forth in praise of a fair complexion to a party of negresses." This sort of smartness, combined with peremptory manners in transacting parochial business, gained for him a mixed reputation. He was quite as much feared as admired by the country-folk, one of whom remarked, "I call him Mr. Snaptrace."

And to these country-folk the Greek scholar was not always the most efficient preacher. When the livings of Great and Little Chesterford, and of Tuddenham, in his native county, had been flung into his lap, he preached at Chesterford, on the text, "The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God." He preached *ex tempore*, for the first and only time in his life, having forgotten his written sermon. Anxious to know how he had succeeded, he asked one of his congregation, on his way home, how he liked the discourse:—"Well, Mr. Blomfield," replied the man, "I liked the sermon well enough; but I can't say I agree with you; I think there be a God!"

In later life, his speeches in the House of Lords were remarkable for what this discourse wanted—clearness; but in that assembly, the Bishop never spoke without great previous preparation, his MS. notes for his harangues being made with the utmost care. At the former period, however, congregations were not critical, and people generally, between squires and supreme pastors, were very much in the case of the poor, as reported by the poet:—

"God cannot love" (says Blunt with tearless eyes)  
"The wretch he starves,"—and piously denies;  
But the good Bishop, with a meeker air,  
Admits and leaves them, Providence's care.

Patrons then gave livings to useful young fellows who could help them in agricultural matters, and though a new race of bishops was rising, there was the old leaven in some of those who were left. There was Bishop North, whose chaplain and son-in-law "examined two candidates for orders in a tent on a cricket-field, he himself being engaged as one of the players." Another candidate, calling on Bishop Pelham, received word, through the butler, to go and write an essay. Bishop Bathurst was known as the "lax bishop," even among lax bishops; but he was hardly more careless than the chaplain of Bishop Douglas, who examined candidates, as Garrick did young actors, while shaving, but, unlike the great player, "stopped the examination when the candidate had construed a couple of words!"

Under pastors like these a whole generation had grown up; and when Blomfield was at Chesterford, the jolliest day in the year was Easter Sunday, not because of the festival, but because of the nobility and gentry posting down to the Newmarket Spring Meeting, which commenced on Easter Monday. There were crowds and a fair in front of the inn, which adjoined the church, and while the rector was administering the sacrament, the aristocratic sportsmen would drive up to the inn, in open carriages, playing at whist, and, throwing out their cards, would call to the waiter for fresh packs. The rector and his diocesan, Howley, endeavoured to remove this scandal, but it was not till long after that the opening day of the Spring Meeting was changed to Easter Tuesday. The strongest resistance to a change in the day came from the Duke of York, who said that "though it was true, he travelled to the races on Sunday, he always had a Bible and Prayer-Book in the carriage!"

At the time when a prince made such a remark to a prelate, it was the custom to consider the lower orders of rural people as hopelessly ignorant and besotted; but we find instances of their acuteness and right way of thinking combined with a simplicity savouring of wisdom, and this even in the young. Take, for instance, the reply of the little rustic lad, who being asked what was meant by the words in the Catechism, "succour my father and mother," answered, "Why, giving on 'em milk!"

In 1819, Lord Bristol called the attention of his brother-in-law, Lord Liverpool, to Mr. Blomfield, the son of Lord Bristol's old friend, and accordingly he became rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, the gross value of which was 2,000*l.* a year. The rector, now a D.D., had to do with a new race of people; city knights, like Sir W. Rawlins, who said, at a public dinner, that he hoped to see the day prophesied of, "when every man should do right in his own eyes"; others like the obstinate Quaker who would remain covered at a vestry meeting in the church, but who was overcome by the resolution proposed by the rector and adopted by the meeting, "that the beadle be directed to take off Mr. —'s hat," which was accordingly done, and the Nonconformist having saved his conscience, submitted. Then there were men, and women too, of another quality, people of the lowest order and highest smartness, people on whom Dr. Blomfield and other gentlemen constantly called in the terrible winter of 1822-3. The people were relieved partly according to their families. Dr. Blomfield thought he detected the same children in different rooms, and at last discovered that, as he went up and down stairs, the people let down children by the window, from one story to another. He was just the sort of man to encounter such persons; and knights, Nonconformists, rough-and-readies, undoubtedly, respected him. Even the Jews of Houndsditch sent their children to his parochial school; and one clergyman, at least, paid him the compliment of stealing his sermon, in which he stoutly denied that the fall of the Brunswick Theatre was a divine judgment on the particular sufferers, and applied it to the visitation of the cholera.

His own compliments to the clergy were not many. He confessed that he had never heard but one good preacher, and that was Rowland Hill. Dr. Maltby accompanied Dr. Blomfield, and greatly admired the discourse; but when Mr. Hill floundered in attempting two pieces of Greek criticism, the two future bishops sat and winked at each other. We may add, that when they became bishops, they pretty strongly protested against all such visits, whether to fashionable, semi-schismatical, or sensational preachers generally. Hill, at all events, in no one point resembled Andrewes, of St. James's, Piccadilly, who "had the merit of preaching not his own sermons; he used to preach Paley"; and when asked to publish his sermons, "declined, saying he could not publish his manner with them."

When Dr. Blomfield became Archdeacon of Colchester, he certainly made the clergy of the archdeaconry feel that there was a man among them of the new stamp, who understood his business, did it himself, and compelled others to perform their own. Suddenly, in 1824, Law passed from Chester to Bath and Wells, and then the ladies seem to have resolved that Blomfield should go to Chester. Lady Spencer was "all on tiptoe" for it, and exhorted him accordingly:—

"My dear Doctor," she writes, "I hope I need not tell you that I trust I shall soon have to shake

you by the hand as Bishop of Chester. Don't be so indiscreet as to refuse it because it is a sadly poor one—remember it is the step which you must tread on to a richer one. All the old twaddles have dropped—young ones don't depart so readily; and I am myself so old, that I am impatient to see you seated on that bench, where you will be so admirably placed and so usefully disposed of. If the Metropolitan is translated, which his looks portend, the Bishop of London replaces him; and who so likely as yourself, with all your London knowledge and experience, to be the Bishop of this diocese, if you are on the bench—but then you must be, or my plan can't take place. Seriously, Lord Spencer and I are all on tiptoe to hear of your acceptance; for, though it may be present ruin, yet it will be soon future affluence. And why should you not keep your St. Botolph? Indeed, pray, pray give me a line, and pray think, reflect and ponder with all your powers, before you refuse; for, indeed, I do think it a very different thing to refuse now than it would have been to have refused some time ago. I am so hurried and so bothered with all sorts of perplexities, that I am sure I must have written nonsense, and I cannot now read it over to be sure I have done so. Excuse me, my excellent friend, and take the intention of this note in good part, although it may be so inadequately expressed.

'Ever affectionately yours, LAV. SPENCER.'

This rattling Countess was Lavinia Bingham, daughter of the first Earl of Lucan; and Dr. Blomfield, under such inspiration, accepted Chester, retained St. Botolph's, and was not yet of opinion that pluralities and non-resident incumbents were stumbling-blocks in the Church. The new bishop speedily appeared in the light of a reformer. Tillotson was the first prelate, we believe, who preached without a wig, but that old-fashioned episcopal appendage had never been, as yet, entirely laid aside. Blomfield asked Carr of Chichester to unite with him in asking the sanction of George the Fourth for a dispensation from wearing wigs, at all. Nothing came of it; but when William the Fourth was told that the Bishop of London, in obeying his commands to dine with the King, would be glad to come without his wig, the monarch replied, "I dislike wigs as much as he does, and shall be glad to see the whole Bench wear their own hair." And the prelate wig went out of curl for ever!

Bishop Blomfield's life-long characteristic was a desire to set things in order, and now he indulged it to the uttermost. He put unwelcome stumbling-blocks in the way of candidates for ordination, announced that he would ordain no person who had been in the army, navy, or trade (the tent-making of St. Paul would have disqualified the apostle); and would no more admit an Irish ordained clergyman into the diocese of Chester than Illinois would a negro into its administration. The old intimation, "No Irish need apply," was practically sustained by him to the end of his days.

Mr. A. Blomfield thus describes his father in his Chester period:—

"In speaking or writing on the subject of clerical duties, the Bishop would sometimes convey his admonitions with a certain sharpness of manner, which concealed the real kindness of his heart; nor was he careful to make that difference which the Cheshire clergy expected in his treatment of the mere curate, of narrow means and no position, and of the independent squire-parson of good family. When some one remarked that his portrait, painted soon after he became a Bishop, represented him with a decided frown, 'Yes,' he replied, 'that portrait ought to have been dedicated, without permission, to the non-resident clergy of the diocese of Chester.' He used to tell a story of one clergyman, whom he had reproved for certain irregularities of conduct which had been brought to his notice by his parishioners, and who had replied, 'Your Lordship, as a classical scholar, knows that lying goes by districts; the Cretans were liars, the Cappado-

cians were liars; and I can assure you that the inhabitants of — are liars too.' Intoxication was the most frequent charge against the clergy. One was so drunk while waiting for a funeral that he fell into the grave; another was conveyed away from a visitation dinner in a helpless state by the Bishop's own servants. A third, when rebuked for drunkenness, replied, 'But, my Lord, I never was drunk on duty.'—'On duty!' exclaimed the Bishop; 'when is a clergyman not on duty?'—'True,' said the other, 'I never thought of that.'

There can be no doubt that Bishop Blomfield was by nature a less stern man than he seemed. To him the tenets of Calvinism were repulsive; and the damnable clauses of the Athanasian Creed he declared to be no part of Christian doctrine, but simply the individual opinions of those who had compiled the articles of that doctrine previously recited in the Creed. This common-sense view of the case we owe to his natural kindness of feeling. After his sick-visitations, the visited used to say of him, that he was "the most forgiving man" they had ever met with. He certainly was not too exacting with regard to his clergy at this time, for he expressed an opinion that two full services on a Sunday were all that was needful, and that Wednesday evening lectures and similar services were not required.

In the House of Lords he at once took a distinguished place, for "his speeches were those of one who had something to say, not of one who had to say something." He had strong opponents, but they were chivalrous adversaries. In his first speech, in 1825, he thoroughly defeated an assault of Lord Holland, with great honour to the vanquisher. Upon which Lord Holland himself generously crossed the House, shook him warmly by the hand, and predicted his future success as a debater. We only wonder that a man of the Bishop's perceptions could ever have fancied that the cause of the Church might suffer if the new pleasure-grounds in St. James's Park were not closed against the public on Sunday mornings.

The Bishop, promoted to London in 1828, voted against Catholic Emancipation. He had previously listened to a five-hours' speech, in private, from George the Fourth against the same measure, and he had afterwards to meet the Duke of Clarence, who did not hold the same opinions as his brother:—

"Bishop Blomfield's acquaintance with the Sovereign who now succeeded to the throne had a singular commencement. He addressed a letter to the Countess of Dysart, at Ham House, requesting permission to see that ancient mansion. The Countess, hospitable as she generally was, at first declined, saying, 'I never saw any Bishop here in my brother's time.' Afterwards, however, she relented, and, as the most agreeable arrangement to all parties, desired Sir George Sinclair, who had married her granddaughter, to fix a day for the Bishop to dine there, adding that he might invite William the Fourth, then Duke of Clarence, and a large party to meet him. Sir George was not aware that the Duke had taken great offence at the Bishop for his recent speech and vote on Catholic emancipation. Observing that they took no notice of each other, he presented the Bishop to the Duke, who immediately addressed him in a voice loud enough to be heard by all the company, 'I had lately the pleasure of seeing the Bishop of — along with me in the lobby of the House of Lords, but I had not the pleasure of seeing the Bishop of London.'—The Bishop courteously replied, 'It is with regret that I ever vote on a different side from your Royal Highness.'—The Duke resumed, 'I was the more surprised, and I consider you the more in the wrong, because I thought I had reason to expect the reverse.'—'Whether I was actually in the wrong or not,' replied the Bishop, 'my conscience told me that I was in the right.' The Duke was about to continue, when dinner was fortunately announced. At table, the Bishop drew him

into conversation, and so completely conciliated his good opinion that some days afterwards he said to Sir George Sinclair, 'I like the Bishop far better than I expected, and I do not care how soon you invite him to meet me again.' He felt that he had gone too far, and asked, 'How did the Bishop look when I told him my mind?'—'I did not see,' replied Sir George, 'for my eyes were fixed upon the ground.'—'Did any one else observe how he looked?'—'No; I believe their eyes were turned in the same direction.' This anecdote is given on the authority of Sir George Sinclair."

The Bishop was as much opposed to the emancipation of lazy incumbents of his own Church as he was to the political freedom of another. He insisted on incumbents residing on their livings, even if these were in the worst part of the Essex marshes. If a curate could live there, a rector might. "Besides," as he said, "there are two well-known preservatives against ague. The one is a good deal of care and a little port-wine; the other a little care and a good deal of port-wine." He preferred the former; but, he added, "if any of the clergy prefer the latter, it is at all events a remedy which incumbents can afford better than curates." Then, he was seldom off his guard, even when another was decrying pluralities. Lord Tavistock was once doing this in the House, but the Bishop silenced him by the remark, "I say that it is impossible to do away with pluralities without doing away with *impropriations*,"—on which Lord Tavistock's family had waxed from maceration to fatness.

With a high hand did he subsequently rule or try to rule; but with all his seeming pride there was abounding love, and people who disliked, learned to regard him like the roughs of Bethnal Green, who began by sending a mad bull into the company who were laying the first stone of the first of the fifty new churches proposed by the Bishop to be built in the metropolis, and who ended by uncovering as the procession passed, preceding them, when the church was finished. Still, his ungovernable passion for business which led him to be the first where an attack was to be made, exposed him to satirical remark:—

"The Bishop had been bitten by a dog in the calf of the leg, and, fearing possible hydrophobia in consequence, he went, with characteristic promptitude, to have the injured piece of flesh cut out by a surgeon before he returned home. Two or three on whom he called were not at home; but, at last, the operation was effected by the eminent surgeon, Mr. Keate. The same evening the Bishop was to have dined with a party where Sydney was a guest. Just before dinner, a note arrived, saying that he was unable to keep his engagement, a dog having rushed out from the crowd and bitten him in the leg. When this note was read aloud to the company, Sydney Smith's comment was, '*I should like to hear the dog's account of the story.*' When this accident occurred to him, Bishop Blomfield happened to be walking with Dr. D'Oyly, the Rector of Lambeth. A lady of strong Protestant principles, mistaking Dr. D'Oyly for Dr. Doyle, said that she considered it was a judgment upon the Bishop for keeping such company."

But the bite of the dog was as nothing compared with what he had to bear from recalcitrant clergy. Young curates of that section in the Church which professed unaffected veneration for bishops, when the latter are not opposed to them, would snub him for holding opinions quite contrary to St. Basil! It would be difficult to say whether his pity for these was not greater than his contempt for another class of young curates, who make such a business of sucking oranges and taking voice-lozenges in the vestries, as if their two or three hours' work in the day were a labour to consume them. He offended such men as these, who would have refused, in country districts, all allotments to

Dissenters,—wondering that the people in such districts were not *all* Dissenters. Not less did he offend another extreme party when he expressed his opinion that the writer of Tract 90 could hardly be a member of the Reformed Church. There certainly was no *sham* in him. He was the first to denounce Mr. Oakley's theory, that a Church of England minister might lawfully believe Romish doctrine, if he did not teach it!

Little inconsistencies are hardly worth noticing. He who had played at piquet in his early church days would not tolerate cards in his later, and he who now supported the daily service system had once been satisfied with Sunday services only. His dislike for churches exclusively for the poor was, perhaps, founded on his experience of the jobbery which would creep into such projects, the subscriptions for such alleged churches being sometimes converted into funds for churches with highly-rented pews and fashionably-dressed congregations, fellowship with whom was not to be thought of by miserable sinners in fustian. Setting aside, however, all smaller matters, Bishop Blomfield will be honourably remembered for three things—having introduced order and becomingness into the service of the Church, promoted church building, and set going the colonial church system. In all this, individuals may have suffered wrong, but the community profited; and the Bishop had to work under many disadvantages:—

"As an instance of the interruptions to which he was obliged to submit from persons who brought their real or imaginary grievances before him, the following anecdote may be related. A deputation, headed by a colonel in the army, waited upon him at London House, to represent to him the condition of the inmates of lunatic asylums, and to request him to make provision for their being regularly visited by the parochial clergy. The Bishop replied that he did not know whether the clergy would be prepared to undertake this additional burden; and that, even if they were, he did not think that the security thus afforded for the proper treatment of lunatics would be a very great one. 'But,' rejoined the colonel, 'we would hail with satisfaction any additional security; for I can assure your Lordship that there is not a single member of this deputation who has not himself, at some time or other, been an inmate of a lunatic asylum!' It may be imagined that, after this confession, the Bishop was not a little relieved when the deputation withdrew, and its members were seen quietly making their way past Norfolk House into Pall Mall."

Mr. A. Blomfield states that his father gave away a third of his income in charitable purposes; a little more stress is laid on his munificent almsgiving than is, perhaps, desirable. We prefer looking at the good man on his humorous side, of which there are many new instances given in these volumes, where some of the capital stories afloat might well have been preserved. However, here are samples of his humour:—

"Lord Althorp, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, having to propose to the House of Commons, a vote of 400*l.* a year for the salary of the Archdeacon of Bengal, was puzzled by a question from Mr. Hume, 'What are the duties of an Archdeacon?' So he sent one of the subordinate occupants of the Treasury Bench to the other house, to obtain an answer to the question from one of the Bishops. The messenger first met with Archbishop Vernon Harcourt, who described an Archdeacon as '*aide-de-camp* to the Bishop'; and then with Bishop Copleston, of Llandaff, who said, 'the Archdeacon is *oculus Episcopi*.' Lord Althorp, however, declared that neither of these explanations would satisfy the House. 'Go,' said he, 'and ask the Bishop of London; he is a straight-forward man, and will give you a plain answer.' To the Bishop of London accordingly the messenger went, and repeated the question,

'What is an Archdeacon?'—'An Archdeacon?' replied the Bishop in his quick way, 'an Archdeacon is an ecclesiastical officer, who performs archidiaconal functions'; and with this reply Lord Althorp and the House were perfectly satisfied."

With a neat application of a text he could illustrate a Christian opinion:—

"When a friend of the Bishop's was once interceding with him on behalf of a clergyman who was constantly in debt, and had more than once been insolvent, but who was a man of talents and eloquence, he concluded his eulogium by saying, 'In fact, my lord, he is quite a St. Paul.'—'Yes,' replied the Bishop drily, '*In prisons oft.*' And when, at the consecration of a church, where the choral parts of the service had been a failure, the incumbent had asked him what he had thought of the music, he replied, 'Well, at least, it was according to Scriptural precedent: *The singers went before, the minstrels followed after.*'"

And here is a happy saying to an unsuccessful grumbler:—

"A clergyman, who had sought preferment in many quarters and had failed, once said to him, 'I never got anything I asked for.'—'And I,' replied the Bishop, with characteristic quickness, 'never asked for anything I got.'"

A little "poke" at one of his oldest friends was an enjoyment to him:—

"On a former occasion, when Bishop Maltby, had objected to receive the diminished income which the arrangements of the ecclesiastical commission had fixed for the see of Durham on the death of Bishop Van Mildert, Bishop Blomfield, in allusion to Dr. Maltby's former classical labours, had remarked that, probably, he did not wish for an *abridgment of his Thesaurus*."

To the last, this turn for humour was the Bishop's characteristic, of which we could add many illustrations not contained in this book. That last came in 1857, two years after infirmity had caused him to resign his office. He was permitted to reside in the old palace at Fulham, the moat around which is as old as the time of the Danes, and where he had found relaxation in music and gardening. His greatest opponents in the day of battle will be ready to acknowledge his merits, his services, and his good qualities generally, and to admit that he was no unworthy successor in a line of metropolitan bishops, some of whom bear the brightest names in our ecclesiastical history.

*Love and Mammon; and other Poems.* By Fanny Susan Wyvill. (Bell & Daldy.)

THE promise which we found in 'Pansies' is still in the bud, and has not yet flowered into full performance. But this second book is as rich, we think, in a still higher promise. Many glimpses here reveal the true poet's eye; many lines have the real poet's touch. It would be easy to find passages of prose done into verse with a commonplace look and sound; but he would be very shortsighted who could see nothing further. The author has laid herself open to this charge chiefly on account of her having treated modern life in familiar phrase. We, for our part, are glad to overlook such flaws or blemishes in any honest attempt to compete with the novelists, and thus give to poetry that narrative and dramatic interest which, in our time, it so much lacks. The tide has turned in this direction. Mrs. Browning's 'Aurora Leigh' fervidly set a great example; and Mr. Tennyson's 'Idylls of the King' showed him working his way with rare success towards that objectivity which enriches poetry with more incident and action, giving, as it were, the spirit of poetry a more commonly human embodiment. The younger followers must look closely at the work of this great master to see how far the poet can compete with the novelist in detail, and how much he can afford to leave

on the lower ground because of his own higher range.

Miss Wyvill has in 'Love and Mammon' endeavoured to set before us the old, old story of marriage for money. The character of Flavia, with her siren beauty—soft eye, with "a fairy laughing in it,"—her "hair like golden water,"—and loose, light heart, in which the names of her lovers are written as in water,—is delicately drawn. Here is a good bit of external painting:—

Flavia that day was in her lightest mood;  
And when, with evening, Philip Wynwode came,  
She brightened to the zenith of her grace:  
And, gliding in and out amongst the guests,  
With softness, archness, waywardness for each,  
Skillfully toned to chime with their ideal—  
White-robed, with glittering leaves of sparry green  
Carelessly thrown upon her skirts and hair;  
That hair like golden water, half let loose  
Over the lustrous whiteness of her neck—  
She seemed the Spirit of some distant star,  
Who, at quick fancy's bidding, had forsaken  
Her realm of beauty.

Here again is a description which skillfully sets a stern, rejected lover, who has come for a last word, amid all the tender luxury and touching grace of the beloved's boudoir:—

A dainty roomlet, pranked in delicate green;  
That high sea-tint, badge of the golden-haired.  
Thro' the Venetian blinds, hot sunshine streamed  
Full on a flowering rose-plant till it shone  
A glowing citadel of crimson light.  
Vases of choicest flowers filled the air  
With sighs of too oppressive sweetness: Art  
And Nature smiled harmonious; here a rose,  
And there a statuette with snowy limbs;  
Small pictures, each a treasure in itself,  
And crystal chalices overtopped with flowers.  
Twin shelves of darkest oak, grotesquely carved,  
Displayed, within, such gay and goodly store  
Of glittering baubles—china, filigree,  
Enamel, gold-freckled lapis-lazuli—  
That none could choose but think on certain stones,  
Whose rugged round, cleft thro' and halved, reveals  
A heart of sparkling secrets.

Not for him  
Who sternly waited there, to sink in ease  
Mid soft, luxurious cushions; not for him,  
To bask in sunny fragrance of delight;  
Or touch the ribbon of yon light guitar,  
Because it once had swept her milk-white arm.  
On him the appeal of luxury was lost—  
He stood uncompromising and unmoved  
When Flavia entered, beautiful beyond  
The beauty of our common work-day earth.  
A cloud of silvery grey, black knots, and jet,  
Mourning gracefully the memory of him  
Whose timely death had so enriched her life;  
And harmonized with that unrivalled hair,  
That hair like golden water.

This, of course, is only the outside of poetry's inner world; but, then, youth stands on the outside, and its eye is first caught by the fleeting glow and the vanishing grace. Our author's look, however, rests too much on externals. For example:—

Lo!  
That queenly figure, bending all its pride  
Beneath the load of unrequited love,  
Till woman's weakness yields: and down she sinks  
At her bedside, a soft, white muslin heap.

Now, this is in a description of a character very different from Flavia's, or we might have admired the cunning of that last appeal. It is a true woman who thus sinks, with bowed head, and heart breaking under the weight of its secret love. Muslin may do much in its tender sanctity and cloud-like veil of human heaven, but it fails to give the right thrill on this occasion. It is out of place; the author overrates its charms.

This glimpse of a happy home, into which a child-angel's face just peeped, with its blessing on the human love, and passed, goes deeper:—

And when red firelight warmed the winter night,  
And dancing shadows were their company,  
Oft at his feet she sat with upward gaze,  
Reading his fiery-eyed serenity,  
And holding, with his hand, the inward key  
To every thought that stirred within his soul.  
Yet lacked they not that hallowed nameless bond,  
Known but to them whose lips have met in grief.  
For three short years of full-orbed happiness  
An angel dwelt with them in human form,  
With deep blue eyes and locks of dusky gold;  
Lipsing the sweet words, "Mother," "Father," dear;  
And smiling blessings on them as they watched,  
Heart linked in heart, above its dimpled sleep:

Till, life being all one sunny holiday,  
It faded back into the angels' land;  
Leaving behind a little daisied grave,  
And, bending o'er the grave, a memory,  
Faithful as sorrow—deeper far than death.

Many readers will make a music of their own for this sensible lyric:—

#### LITTLE MAY'S LESSON-BOOK.

She sits as steadfast o'er her task,  
As Mother o'er a sleeping child:  
A foolish word I paused to ask:  
She answered me, but never smiled.  
From lip, nor brow, nor studious eye,  
Could I now win one passing look,  
That ought of treason should imply,  
To younger old brown spelling-book.

Just once from earth to heaven wide,  
As tho' she sought some unborn world,  
The bonnie bud looked up and sighed,  
Grave with the promise of the flower.  
Perhaps she saw bright shadows thrown  
From motions of the angel crowds;  
Or baby faces like her own,  
Smiling amid the still white clouds.

And as I watch the earnest pace  
Of little, tender, dark-eyed May,  
Whose foot is foremost in the race,  
Whose laugh rings merriest at play;  
I pray that she may read aright,  
A deeper lesson yet in store:  
A lesson learned by heaven's light,  
Or not at all for evermore.

I pray that fast in her may stand  
Such purity of heart and lip,  
As honours every woman's hand  
That meets its clasp of fellowship:  
Such purity as shed abroad  
On lowered heads shall close the past,  
And clear their eyesight for the road  
That reaches home and rest at last.

I pray, when Love shall lead her out  
Into the solemn depths of life,  
That trust may never yield to doubt,  
Nor steadfast force to worldly strife.  
Rather, tho' all be wrecked and lost,  
May she have strength to rise and say,  
"I bless this love, were life its cost;  
It gives more than it takes away."

I pray that she may never scorn  
Trifles that are life's daily food;  
Respect towards the humbly born;  
The gift of self for others' good;  
The kindly look, the gentle tone;  
The insight that divines a grief;  
The silent sympathy alone,  
Where silence best may speak relief.

Thus, standing upright to the mark  
Which measures highest womanhood,  
In nothing stooping, where 'tis dark,  
And height may scarce be understood,  
Perchance her lesson may be learned  
So well that dying ones may say,  
Their love, their hope, their faith was earned  
From little, tender, dark-eyed May.

Altogether, 'Love and Mammon' is a book of promise, which will find its admirers.

#### Memoirs of Remarkable Misers. By Cyrus Redding. 2 vols. (Skeet.)

THE title of these volumes has a ring of precious metal which will be music to the ears of those who love money, and it gives promise of entertainment to idle readers who delight in personal gossip; but the work itself is not satisfactory. It is lifeless, ill-arranged, ill-written, and unworthy of its far from lofty subject. Misers are a class of moral imbeciles, who claim pity rather than scorn, charitable forbearance rather than disdainful anger; and the writer who draws attention to their unlovely infirmity should exhibit something of that reverential tenderness which protects from ridicule those who grope their way through life without the light of reason. Society has little need, and therefore little right, to exclaim against a frailty which is its own condemnation and punishment, cutting its victims off from human sympathy and separating them from every fountain of joy. But regarded from a right point of view, the miser is an instructive though sad spectacle; and the lessons taught by his sin and suffering are often pathetic and always profitable. There is wholesome warning in the universality of a passion which is found to taint men of every degree of mental capacity, every variety of natural disposition, every grade

of social condition; and there is unspeakable sadness in the reflection, that when 'greed of gain has once taken hold of a human being it is ineradicable, and steadily grows in strength in proportion as hopes are extinguished, perceptions deadened and faculties narrowed by increasing years. Frequently, ignoble thirst for gold is united with vicious tendencies that are extremely injurious to society; but in a large proportion of cases the miser is no one's enemy but his own. Whilst his wretched condition acts as a warning rather than as an encouragement to those who secretly nurse in their breasts the seeds of avarice, he is not seldom found the jealous guardian of principles of action which are beneficial and honourable. Honesty is a frequent characteristic of the miser. Whilst he defrauds himself of the happiness to which he has a legal right, he is often punctiliously scrupulous in his dealings with the world. Though he grudges the farthings which he spends on a repulsive meal, he would starve rather than steal the paring of an apple. In many cases sentiments more generous than strict pecuniary probity, sentiments akin to benevolence and chivalric honour, exist beneath the rags and grime that bring upon him the jeers and hootings of the street. Benson, the notorious miser of Cheshire, denied himself dignity and comfort through long years of voluntary misery in order that he might purge his honour of the blot fixed upon it by an enemy who claimed his hereditary estate. In the will by which the miser left the claimant means wherewith to test the soundness of his pretensions by legal investigation, he said "If I had gone to law and suffered the lawyers to fatten upon the property, it would have been all eaten up. There are funds now provided to determine the case, and keep the estate intact for its rightful owner. I believe it to be my own, but the idea that it may not be so has annoyed me. The individual to whom I fancy it belongs, if it does not belong to myself, will not venture into court for his right. Yet he has charged my relatives with keeping him out of it. Let him try the question when I am gone, with the money I leave behind me for the purpose. Thus he cannot say I have not left the means to others to do it for him. If he will not, let him retract his slanders against the dead and against myself, when lands and chattels can never more give me care for my family's honour or my own." Such was the aim of a life, the wretchedness and apparent meanness of which rendered a gentleman of ancient lineage and estate a byword and reproach throughout the counties in which his property was situated. Mention could be made of many other cases where the sordid rags and tatters of miserly habit have concealed from view human nature's fairest and most precious qualities, even as the pomp and glitter of ostentatious wealth have been known to blind observant eyes to the deformities of fortune's favourites. Of virtues so concealed family affection is, doubtless, the most common. The cases are numerous where men of narrow views have striven with all their little strength to acquire money, not for the sake of the money itself, but out of desire to place their offspring beyond the reach of penury; and from such cases many could be selected where death, having struck down the objects of affectionate care, has left the labourers in a cheerless old age, with no pastime but niggardly thrift, no amusement but the unsatisfying game of acquisition. To such unhappy men surely commiseration is due rather than disdain. Christian charity can even say something in behalf of a class of misers on whom it is customary to deal out unmeasured opprobrium—the very successful hoarders

who, in dotting old age, delight to add pence to the millions which they have raised by persevering labour from small beginnings. Not long since, a millionaire died at a point of extreme senility, about whom rumour told strange and revolting stories. Doubtless most of these stories were gross exaggerations of the truth; possibly many of them were altogether false. It may, however, be assumed that one of the anecdotes was, at least, based on fact. In early life the old man had been a petty dealer, increasing his worldly substance by earning or saving pence; in the best years of his prosperous career he was a great capitalist and negotiator, winning thousands by a stroke of his pen; in his old age, with enfeebled powers and darkened mind, he amused himself with a daily routine of the petty transactions by which he had first raised himself from indigence. Living in a palace, which was only one of his seats, the childish old man used to be wheeled out on the terraces of his pleasure-grounds, in order that he might encounter a pretended higgler, placed in his way by his considerate children. The man who acted the part of dealer regularly, morning after morning, offered for sale the articles which the capitalist required for his dinner, and the millionaire in due form haggled and chaffered with him for the fowls and fruit thus offered for sale; and when he had bought at a rate far below market-price the produce of his own farm-yard and gardens, he was wheeled back to his library, and placed in his arm-chair, happy in the belief that he had "driven a hard bargain." Such was the scene which was day by day enacted under the shadow of the rich man's dwelling; and when it was reported to the world, there was loud derision for the Cæsus who was deluded into thinking he had outwitted a tradesman, but no tenderness for the broken man whose life at its close thus reverted to the usages of humble, but laudable, industry which, nearly seventy years before, had made him a man of mark in his obscure class. Countless stories of the same kind could be told of misers. Every one remembers the great lawyer who, after winning wealth and eminence in his profession, had the nursery of his second childhood furnished with a table piled high with briefs, about which he was daily consulted by fictitious clients, who went through the form of paying him a fee at each consultation. The octogenarian did not yearn for heavy fees, but was best pleased with the small sums, which had given him delight when he first commenced the struggle of life in Temple chambers. Nor is the story less affecting of the aged miser who, on his death-bed, thinking of his early struggles, which he still believed to be affairs of the present, and wasting love on his only child—a daughter, who had been in the grave well-nigh fifty years—said, in pitiful accents, to the octogenarian wife who stood beside him, "We must be careful, dear—or our Lotty won't be a lady." His dead child's name was Charlotte.

But Mr. Redding has no tenderness for the class whom he portrays. Indeed, his remarkable misers are, with but few exceptions, remarkably repulsive misers; and he delights in giving prominence to their most hideous features. For the most part, they are sordid, rag-wearing, offal-eating misers; and in his delineations of them the author's nearest approach to artistic treatment is a coarse method of contrasting gold with tatters, and accumulations in the three per cents with piles of old clothes. His "cases" are gathered from newspapers and chap-books, and he has been at no pains to point the particular moral of each memoir, or to classify his anecdotes. He omits well-known stories which show how inordinate love of money may exist in

the same person side by side with moral qualities which are most opposed to it, as in the case of "Vathek" Beckford's father, who could beard a king on his throne and yet shiver with fear at the apprehension of poverty, could spend a fortune on rebuilding his palace and yet grudge himself a glass of madeira in his last illness. In like manner no attempt is made to illustrate the most noteworthy effects of miserly habits on the intellect. Not a word is said of the tendency of misers to estimate wealth by its power to aid accumulation rather than by its power to purchase luxury. "Look," said a money-loving celebrity, when he saw a brother magistrate put his name down for 10*l.* on a charitable subscription, "that man has given away 10*s.* a year from himself and his heirs for ever." Even when the materials are ready at his hand for a striking piece of character painting, Mr. Cyrus Redding fails to make proper use of them. The story of Elwes the patrician miser, with its strange contradictions, has been told so often and so well that it might have been deemed impossible for a practised writer to give a feeble sketch of the man who refused a peerage and dressed himself in cast-off wearing apparel, who wrung pence from his servants and lent thousands to his friends, and who used to leave the whist-tables of St. James's Street to haggle for shillings with cattle-dealers and butchers in Smithfield Market; but Mr. Redding has contrived to give confusion and weakness to his portrait of the worthy whose career is familiar to all collectors of anecdotes. On other points, where a student of English literature has less excuse for stumbling, Mr. Redding has laid himself open to adverse criticism. In one page he speaks of the Tories of Queen Anne's time, as obeying their "apostolic champion, the notorious *Sachreville*," and in the next page, where he speaks of the Duchess of Marlborough, he says, "Pope satirized her in *Atossa*."

*Studies in Roman Law, with Comparative View of the Laws of France, England and Scotland.*  
By Lord Mackenzie, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THE study of the Roman Law has never been popular in England. The ancient jealousy which produced the wrathful declaration of the Barons at the Parliament of Merton has existed with little diminution amongst us, if not to the present day at least to a recent time. The Civil law is a foreigner, and the natural Englishman dislikes a foreigner. He is moreover a foreigner who once tried to oust that common law which we were all taught to consider as the perfection of reason; and this has rendered our dislike still more intense. Moreover, the Civil law was the pet of the clergy, and was of course proportionally disliked by the laity; so that while the former duly obeyed orders in avoiding all knowledge of the municipal law of England, the latter prided themselves on their entire ignorance of the Roman law. The consequence has been that to the present time England has by no means kept pace with the principal nations of the Continent in the study. The list of names which we could oppose to those of the great civil lawyers of France and Germany would be so inconsiderable that we decline entering upon the comparison altogether.

Yet no person acquainted with the study of the science of the law will deny that a knowledge of the Roman law is essential to the character of an English lawyer in the higher signification of that term. Without a knowledge of the Roman law (or of any other law except our own) a man of retentive memory and natural quickness may fill his mind with those sta-

tutory provisions and legal decisions which, in nine cases out of ten, govern the common cases which arise in the every-day practice of a lawyer; but the tenth case will call for the exercise of higher power than the accurate recollection of what the legislature has enacted or what Lord Eldon has decided. Happily, there still arise some cases to be decided on principle, which call forth the powers of the real lawyer.

The study of the Roman law is as necessary to the lawyer who aspires to be something more than a mere depository of *dicta* and enactments, as the study of the nude figure is to the perfection of the sculptor, for it would be as easy for the one to trace in the beflounced outline of a lady of the present day the anatomy of the human form, as for the other to discover in the mass of statutes which are, session by session, made, tinkered, consolidated, revoked and re-enacted, the principles of the law.

The study of the Roman law being then necessary, yet being unpopular and notoriously neglected, it is no slight gain to have a readable book upon this subject. This Lord Mackenzie has undoubtedly supplied in the present volume; and the work is interesting, not from the introduction of digression or of anecdote, but simply from the fact that the author has a large and clear view of his subject, and is master of a simple and easy style of writing, which enables him to impart his knowledge in such a manner that it may be received without labour or embarrassment by the reader of ordinary intelligence and attention. Lord Mackenzie commences his work with an historical sketch of the sources of the Roman law and the political changes in the government, from the foundation of the city to the accession of Justinian. He narrates the steps by which the "many thousands of volumes which no fortune could purchase and no capacity could digest," were consolidated under that Emperor,—the fate of Justinian's legislation in the East and West,—and the revival of the study of the Roman law in Europe, with its progress to the present time.

In a chapter preliminary to the exposition of the Roman law, (which is the chief object of the work,) the author then takes a cursory glance at jurisprudence as a science, and makes some general observations on the principal divisions of law which form the subject of a course of legal education. In that part of this chapter which treats of the public law of nations there is perhaps the clearest statement of the facts and of the law of the late affair of the Trent that we have met with.

The exposition of the Roman law, which is the author's main object, is set forth in six parts, treating respectively of the law of persons, the law relating to real rights, the law of obligations—of succession, of action and procedure, and of criminal law and procedure. These parts are divided into numerous chapters, each treating of the law upon a particular *status* or thing, as Citizens and foreigners, Slavery, Marriage, Legacies, &c.; and at the end of each chapter, when the subject admits it, a short statement of the law which prevails in France, England and Scotland is added; rather intended, we apprehend, to interest the student by suggesting the more obvious comparisons which arise between the provisions of the several laws, than pretending to be a formal statement even of their principal provisions. The author freely admits the imperfection of this part of his work, arising principally from the narrow limit within which he has thought proper to compress it. In his preface, Lord Mackenzie acknowledges the great assistance he has found in this part of the work from the excellent 'Compendium of English and Scottish Law,' by Mr. Patteson. On the

law of marriage, and on several other subjects, these comparisons of the Roman, French, English and Scottish laws are very interesting, and executed with great ability.

It would not be difficult to point out some minor faults in this work. Occasionally a statement is misplaced, as that of the law which renders the Gretna Green marriage, after the manner of our forefathers, invalid in England, which should be stated under the English, not the Scottish, law of marriage. Again, we occasionally meet with phrases which none but Scottish lawyers are bound to understand, as that a Scottish promise of marriage may in certain cases be "resiled." Where the general execution of the work demands so much praise as in the present case, we are ashamed to dwell upon such defects, which are not only small, but are of rare occurrence. The book contains a view of the Roman law which is at once clear and comprehensive, and it will be invaluable to the student as the 'Blackstone' of the Roman law.

*Correspondence of Fräulein Gündert and Bettine von Arnim.* (Boston, Burnham; London, Trübner & Co.)

WE are afraid the world has grown too old for the proper enjoyment of a collection of rhapsodical letters, which were published, in German, some twenty years ago, under the title, 'Die Gündertode,' and which now reappear in an English translation, with a far more appropriate title, since the precocious "child" Bettine wrote a much larger proportion of the letters than her spiritual adviser, the seraphic Canoness. The period in which they are composed extends from the year 1804 to 1806, and consequently represents a state of the Teutonic mind in which the rollicking sentimentality of the romantic school had succeeded the prosaic "enlightenment" of a previous generation. The creed that prevailed was the emancipation of the artist from all conventional obligations, and the ruling passion was hatred of "Philisterei," viz., that regard for decency and order, by which civilized society is held together. Choice spirits who abhorred the old-fashioned Deism of Berlin, indulged in a fantastic paganism, and found that they were the salt of the earth recklessly scattered on an ungenial soil. In such an age, of which Novalis is the purest, and the 'Lucinde' of Frederick Schlegel the coarsest representative, excitable young ladies would naturally rush into letter-writing, and mutually bespatter each other with admiration, like Bettine and Caroline Gündertode. When the fair enthusiasts have been brought up in a highly-cultivated and intellectual society, it is likewise natural that their letters should be sometimes amusing, and that here and there a vein of shrewdness should appear amid a solid mass of nonsense. Bettine, who is a degree younger in these letters than when she corresponded with Goethe, is no bad specimen of a thoughtless devil-may-care sort of girl, who has a ready talent for observation and humorous description, and a more artificial tendency to indulge in the sentimentalities and fantasies of her time. Whether the reader will be ready to accept Fräulein Gündertode as the pure, dignified, gentle being who was exactly qualified to guide the little madcap, may be doubted, although such is evidently the belief of the American translator of the letters. Indeed, when we bear in mind that poor Gündertode killed herself at the early age of twenty-six, because (they say) Professor Creuzer, the mythologist, refused to worship her among his many deities, her qualifications as a pilot on the sea of life become extremely questionable.

The translation is very creditably executed,

and any one who has read Bettine's letters in the original will be ready to agree with the translator that his (or her) task has been one of "great difficulty." There is one thing that Bettine hates more than *Philisterei*, and that is the employment of any stop that exceeds the value of a comma. Hence sentences run into each other in a fashion which causes infinite difficulty to the reader, while it indicates the most perfect ease on the part of the writer, whose style seems to be modelled on that of the famous, though anonymous, English historian, who stated, to the great discomfiture of children, that "King Charles walked and talked, half-an-hour after his head was cut off."

In an article from 'The Dial,' which stands as a Preface to the translation, an ingenious theory is propounded. At the end of one of the early letters, Caroline says: "Wenn du Muse findest so schreib bald wieder," and, on the assumption that "Muse" is written for "Musse" (leisure), the words, "If thou findest time write soon again," appear in the text. In the Preface, however, the belief is affirmed, that "Muse" ought not to be spelt "Musse," and that the sentence means that the ladies waited for the inspiration of the Muse before they began to write. This interpretation is so very pretty, that although we should prefer "*die Muse*," we would gladly accept it, did we not find Gündertode saying a few pages further: "Es ist keine heitere Zeit in mir, viel Muse, und keine Begeisterung für sie." As we fear we cannot agree to the fact that Gündertode has "much Muse," and no inspiration for her, we must needs double the "s," and if we do it in this case, we are sorely tempted to do it in the other.

*The Missionary Life and Labours of Francis Xavier, taken from his own Correspondence: with a Sketch of the General Results of Roman Catholic Missions among the Heathen.* By Henry Venn, B.D. (Longman & Co.)

IT was scarcely to be expected, perhaps, that the Honorary Secretary of the Church Missionary Society should fitly write the life of Francis Xavier. That famous father of missions was a Roman Catholic and a Jesuit, and seventy years after his death the fifteenth Gregory made him a saint. Mr. Venn has compiled an interesting volume, but it is one rather of controversy and criticism than of biography. Few biographers, in fact, set out with the hope of making so little of their hero. Of course, the Catholic records of Xavier are extravagant and often imaginary; yet, for the most part, they were hardly worth refuting, while, as for the miracles, it is almost amusing to encounter, in a brand-new book, a grave denial that Xavier raised the dead, rained ashes on the city of Tolo, was lifted a cubit from the ground when he celebrated mass, or had his crucifix brought back to him from the depths of the ocean by a supernatural crab. Yet Mr. Venn, it appears, still stands in awe of these legends. His whole design, indeed, is evidently that of destroying whatever authority may still attach to the name, not of Xavier alone, but of all his successors in the same faith, working in the same field. The concluding chapter is, indeed, a direct, wholesale, and, we think, unfair attack upon Roman Catholic missions, which, if they did not permanently multiply converts to the extent that their promoters alleged, at least prepared the soil and laid a wide basis for those who followed them. Few who have familiarized themselves with the particular class of publications referred to will admit that the "records of Protestant Evangelical Missions" are almost invariably, as Mr. Venn suggests, "cautious and candid," however "multitudinous" they may be. Exag-

eration has been the rule on both sides, and this memorial of Francis Xavier is one illustration of it.

The "Saint" was born in April, 1506, at the Castle of Xavier, in the Kingdom of Navarre, at the foot of the Pyrenees. On his mother's side he claimed community of blood with the Kings of Navarre and the Bourbons. The first we hear of him is twenty-seven years later at the University of Paris, whence he writes to an elder brother in Spain, vindicating from certain charges himself and his friend, Ignatius Loyola. Loyola, he acknowledges, had saved him from debt and the Protestant heresy. With other associates, these two trusty Catholics began early their proselytizing wanderings, and Xavier was appointed to labour in India,—"India" then including East Africa, Arabia, Persia, Hindostan, China and the Indian Archipelago. To that region, as "Papal Nuncio to the New World," with letters of recommendation to kings, princes and governors, he journeyed, dining on board ship with John of Portugal's Viceroy; nor did he ever return. Three years were passed in Southern India, two among the Chinese Islands, four in managing the Indian missions and apostolizing in Japan, and one on the coast of China, where he died, in December, 1552. On the voyage, visiting Socotra, he saw a woman walking with two little children: seizing the children, he forthwith baptized them—an act of zeal which might have been attended with troublesome consequences. But at Goa his prospects seemed splendid. There was a cathedral, with a resident bishop, a chapter of canons, a Franciscan convent, and many religious houses. However, the people, European and native, were proportionately godless. And here began his difficulties. For example, the Viceroy was a luxurious man, who—

"took advantage of Xavier's influence with Ignatius to supplicate from the Pope a variety of superstitious favours, such as privileged altars, and Indulgences for the Viceroy himself and his wife, together with some favours of a more practical kind, which none but Popes could grant, namely, that the season of Lent should be transferred from its present position in the Calendar, which was inconvenient for that climate, to the months of June or July, and that the Bishop of Goa should be spared the trouble of taking long voyages to administer confirmation, by enabling him to confer the benefits of that rite at distant settlements through the imposition of the hands of his vicars."

Glancing around, he might well have recoiled from the responsibility of the work he had undertaken. Westward, he saw Africa, with Ethiopia, where Prester John—or Precious John, as some of the Jesuit Fathers called him—was still supposed to reign; northward, Arabia and Persia; southward, a world of continents and islands; eastward, Hindostan; close to him, sordid factories and dissolute garrisons. So he began humbly with the pearl-divers east of Comorin, amid whom he wrote his famous account of missionary triumphs. He travelled through the villages ringing a bell, preaching, praying, baptizing, until the very labour of baptizing wearied his hands, and his voice failed him through much repetition of the Creed. He adds:—

"Conceive, therefore, what kind of life I live in this place, what kind of sermons I am able to address to the assemblies, when they who should repeat my address to the people do not understand me, nor I them. I ought to be an adept in dumb show. Yet I am not without work, for I want no interpreter to baptize infants just born, or those which their parents bring; nor to relieve the famished and the naked who come in my way. So I devote myself to these two kinds of good works, and do not regard my time as lost."

He confesses to having baptized on that coast, within a year, a thousand infants "who had died before they could commit sin, and who therefore had gone up to heaven intercessors on his behalf." Afterwards, it appears that girls and boys are sinless up to the age of fourteen, which is a sweeping assertion to make in India. Alluding to the practice as persisted in to the present day, Mr. Venn cites a curious report from Dr. Perochean, Vicar-Apostolic of Su-Tchuen, in China:—

"We pay some Christians, men and women, who are acquainted with the complaints of infants, to go seek out and baptize those whom they shall find to be in danger. It is easy for them to meet them, particularly in the towns and large villages, where, on fair-days, there is to be seen a crowd of poor people reduced to the greatest poverty, who come to ask for alms. It is in winter especially that the number is highest, because want is more pinching at that time. You see then on the roads, at the gates of the towns and villages, or crowded together in the streets, poor people without number, with hardly any clothing, having neither fire nor lodging, sleeping in the open air, and so attenuated by the protracted torture of hunger, that they are nothing but skin and bone. The women, who are, in this case, the most to be pitied, carry on their back children reduced to the same extremity as themselves. Our baptizing men and baptizing women accost them in the gentle accents of compassion, offer them, gratis, pills for these little expiring creatures, give often to the parents a few farthings, always with great kindness of manner, and an expression of the liveliest interest in their situation. For these poor creatures it is a sight of transport almost unheard of. They willingly allow our people to examine into the state of the child, and spill on its forehead some drops of water, which they declare to be good for it, while, at the same time, they pronounce the sacramental words. Our Christian baptizers are divided into two classes. Some are travellers, and go to a great distance to look for dying children."

Yet Xavier refused to baptize a Brahmin who was willing to become a Christian if the fact could be concealed. Mr. Venn sneers at the ardent joy, or "seraphic feeling," expressed in Xavier's exhortations to Christians at home, that they should come forth and aid his Indian labours; but there is no reason to doubt his sincerity, or that he did actually work for the spiritual and physical welfare of his great flock. The Christians of Cape Comorin in the summer of 1544 were attacked by an unconverted tribe:—

"Some were killed, a large proportion taken away as captives, and the rest driven into caverns of the rocks overhanging the sea, where they were perishing by hunger and thirst. Instantly Xavier freighted twenty of the country boats, called dhonees, with provisions, and started with them himself to succour the distressed Christians; but adverse winds baffled all his attempts to reach the promontory of Cape Comorin. He remained eight days at sea, using every effort, but in vain, and was at last obliged to return to Manapur, to which place many of the wretched fugitives found their way. Xavier having waited in vain for a change of wind, went on foot to Cape Comorin, a distance of fifty miles, and thus describes the scene:—"Never did I witness a more wretched spectacle: attenuated countenances, ghastly with famine; the foul carnage throughout the country—here unburied corpses, there the sick and wounded at the last gasp; decrepit old men fainting through age and want; women giving birth to children on the public roads, their husbands with them, but unable to procure help; all in the extremity of one common destitution."

His efforts at this period were worthy of all imaginable praise, and it was not his fault that his admirers made miracles out of them. No doubt, he took at first a sanguine view of his own success; but, at a later epoch, after years of trial, he acknowledged where the Mission had failed:—

"The caste of fishermen on that coast retain their nominal Christianity to the present day. But they seem never to have spread, or to have exercised any influence upon the surrounding heathen."

They have not repudiated, at all events, the Christianity they embraced three centuries ago at the persuasion of Francis Xavier and his predecessor. This surely is a result, though of no very considerable magnitude. Historically, it is far from uninteresting.

At this point Mr. Venn diverges into the legendary history of Xavier, analyzing some of the reputed miracles, ten in number, which led to his canonization. Confessedly, however, the missionary himself employed the word miracles loosely and enthusiastically, without really claiming to have been a worker of "miracles." Gregory the Fifteenth declared, of course, that Xavier had raised the dead, turned salt water into sweet, and restored the blind to sight; and Mr. Venn thinks it worth while to argue upon the testimony adduced. "Let us bring these reputed miracles," he says, "to the criteria of Paley, and their authenticity vanishes." Paley's help is surely not wanted.

The next expedition of Xavier was to the Spice Islands. At Macassar, in Celebes, there were several Christian villages already:—

"A priest who had ministered to them had lately died. Xavier, therefore, immediately visited these Christians, and describes, with great satisfaction, his baptizing children and infants, many of whom died immediately afterwards, from which he inferred that they had been kept alive by a divine interposition until the entrance to eternal life had been thus opened to them."

Thence to the Moluccas, where he baptized a queen; to certain islands inhabited by poisoners, not now recognizable by this description; and back to India, where he stayed fifteen months, organizing the Jesuit missions. Mr. Venn now says of him:—

"Upon reviewing Xavier's character it will appear that he possessed in a very high degree some of the essential qualities of the leader of a great enterprise. He was of a generous, noble, and loving disposition, calculated to gather followers, and to attach them firmly to his leadership."

Nevertheless, he was, Mr. Venn believes, unfitted for the command of a great mission. In 1548 and 1549, his confessions of failure begin; and they are interesting. To a missionary at Travancore he writes:—

"If you will, in imagination, search through India, you will find that few will reach heaven, either of whites or blacks, except those who depart this life under fourteen years of age, with their baptismal innocence still upon them."

And next, to Ignatius Loyola:—

"The Portuguese in this country only rule the sea and the coast. They have no footing in the interior, except in the cities where they have established themselves. The natives, on account of the enormity of their wickedness, are as little as possible fitted to embrace the Christian religion. They so abhor it, that they have no patience to listen to us if we introduce the subject. To ask them to become Christians is like asking them to submit to death. Hence all our labour is at present to guard those who are now Christians."

The proposal to which he afterwards humbled himself was, that India should be converted, not by missionaries, but by the civil power. The viceroys and magistrates of Portugal were to proselytize, and if they neglected this, were to be imprisoned for years and deprived of all their possessions. Thus for a time disheartened, he visited Japan, whereof he observes:—

"The Japanese excel all other nations yet discovered in honesty; so that I believe no uncivilized nation can be compared with them in natural goodness of disposition. They are ingenious, yet not in the least given to fraud."

Moreover,—

"Xavier reports that there was an almost universal belief in the immortality of the soul; and that the learned amongst them indulged in deep speculations upon such questions as these:—'When death has silenced the voice of the body, has the soul, at the moment of its departure, the power of utterance?'—'If a departed soul were to return to the world, what would be his chief address to the living?'"

Two years dispelled at least the most ambitious of his expectations, and the Mission, after ninety years' existence, was ultimately extinguished. But Xavier himself writes, contemplating a visit to China:—

"I shall succeed in opening it for others, for I can do nothing myself."

The Japanese regarding the Chinese with veneration, Xavier imagined that, by influencing the latter nation he should also be influencing the former. But his new enterprise was one of enormous peril:—

"He learnt upon his arrival at Sancian that any attempt of the Chinese to smuggle an European into the country would be visited with the death of themselves and of their families. Nevertheless, he tried to bribe the Chinese to run the risk. Numbers refused. He found, at length, a merchant whose junk only contained his own family and servants, who was willing to run this risk of life. The desperate nature of the risk is evident from the greatness of the bribe, Xavier calls it 'enormous.' It was to consist of twenty 'pics' of pepper, valued at 200 moidores, which, Xavier adds, would be to the Chinese merchant worth 350. In English money this would have amounted to nearly 300*l.* even at that day, a sum representing many times the amount at the present time. Such was the liberality of James Pereira, that Xavier was able to offer this sum. The courage, however, of Xavier's interpreter failed him, and he deserted. A lay brother whom Xavier was to take with him proved, he says, false, and was expelled by Xavier from the fraternity."

On that coast he died, without a companion to cheer him: no priest conducted his funeral, or laid him in his grave; he died in a shed constructed of branches, amid a mob of traders, and was hurriedly buried in the sand. In a summary of Xavier's character, Mr. Venn is generous in his attempt to be impartial, and renders high praise to the missionary's intellect, energy, goodness of heart, courage, sympathy with all other missionaries, and love of peace. But,—

"reduce his history to its true dimensions, and Protestant Missions have no reason to shun a comparison. His pretensions fall short of those of Samuel Marsden and his two European Catechists in New Zealand, spending their first Sunday amidst a crowd of warlike cannibals, upon a coast which had been shunned for many previous years by every merchant ship; or of Henry Martyn, the solitary witness for the word of Christ in Shiraz, disputing with the most learned Mahometans in their own tongue, and winning their admiration for his person, notwithstanding their bitter enmity to his religion; or of Williams, in his visits to the islands of the Pacific, where no European before himself had landed, and persevering in his efforts to impart to them the Gospel of Christ, till his life was sacrificed at their hands; or of Judson in the prisons of Burmah."

The passage was unnecessary, is invidious, and serves no purpose whatever, except that of suggesting that some missionaries are jealous of the fame which belongs to Xavier. Whatever dangers the good Jesuit encountered, he was ready to face them, no matter how formidable. It is to be regretted that a volume otherwise very welcome should have been disfigured by Mr. Venn's incessant consciousness that he is writing of a pilgrim from the gates of Rome.

*Chemistry.* By William Thomas Brande, D.C.L. and Alfred Swaine Taylor, M.D. (Davies.)

CHEMISTRY is a progressive science, and "a student of chemistry must be prepared for a new crop of systematic names, and a new classification of elements and compounds, every ten years." If this ceased to be the case, it is clear we must have rung out all the changes on the sixty-six known elements, and have determined every possible state of intercombination.

The philosophy, too, of an advancing science must be constantly subject to modifications. As our methods of analysis are rendered more delicate, and our applications of physics, to determine the nature of bodies, become more refined, important changes must arise out of our reasonings by the light of our improved knowledge.

The hypotheses which aid us to-day may fail us to-morrow in explaining some newly-discovered phenomena. The accepted theory of the chemists of the popular school of this year, may, probably will, fade away in the next, before some more enlarged deduction; as completely as did the phlogistic doctrine of Stahl before the positive philosophy which distinguished the disciples of Lavoisier.

Lavoisier was the first to systematize chemistry. Before his time there were numerous discoveries, proving the complex characters of matter, and pointing to the laws by which its constitution was regulated. Scheele, in 1780, brought the great powers of his philosophic mind to bear on an examination of "air and fire," and he clearly saw the true causes in operation to produce combustion. About the same time, Dr. Priestley made the discovery of oxygen, and laid the foundation of pneumatic chemistry. But the blinding influence of that philosophy which taught that "phlogiston, the simple inflammable principle" was ever present, retarded the progress of the science.

A careful study of the history of chemistry at this period will show how powerfully the language, in which truths were expressed, acted to obscure the truth itself. "A demonstration that heat or warmth is composed of phlogiston and empyreal air," while it expresses facts with which we are now familiar in the chemistry of combustion, conveyed no idea to the mind of the real nature of the phenomena under consideration. When Lavoisier, however, gave the world the advantages of a systematic nomenclature—when empyreal air received the name of oxygen gas, and its combinations with metals were termed oxides,—a wonderful stride was made. Relieved from the pressure of a false idea, truths burst, like the buds of spring under the influence of light, into leaf. Davy discovered potassium, sodium, and the other metallic bases of the alkalis and earths. He improved the chemical philosophy, and introduced yet more distinctness into the Lavoisierian nomenclature. Upon this followed the atomic theory of John Dalton, which completely explained the laws regulating every kind of chemical combination. Clear as this theory appears to us, we find Davy calling it an "ingenious supposition," and Dr. Thomson writing of it as a "curious theory." Wollaston and Proust failed for some time to penetrate the atomic mystery, and the great Berzelius only received it after long years of earnest study.

With each of the steps to which we have referred, there arose "a new crop of systematic names, and a new classification of elements and compounds." With the knowledge of this fact, and with the consciousness that in such a science as chemistry is, this must continue to be the case, why have the authors of this volume

indulged in such language as we find in their Preface? Can Drs. Brande and Taylor really intend to convey to the young student of chemistry, as the impression on their minds, the advantages of idleness, the importance of standing still? They say, "It is not necessary to the progress of this science that its language should change with the opinions of every new theorist. The numerical value of atoms and volumes is not of so much importance to a student, as a correct description of the properties and uses of the substances which they represent. On this part of the subject much labour appears to us to have been wasted by certain writers. They have apparently been engaged in working out an idea, and seeking for some Utopian standard of perfection."

With the theory of types, and the discovery of homologous series before them,—with, as we must suppose, a knowledge of the successful application of hypothesis to the discovery of anhydrous acids—of the modes of artificially constructing many organic acids and other complex natural bodies,—even to the promise of producing in the laboratory most of the substances discovered in the animal economy,—we cannot account for the strange paragraph which we have quoted. The authors are true disciples of the school of inductive philosophy, and are content with "fitting hypotheses to facts,"—forgetting when they say, speaking of modern chemists, that "they have introduced a deductive system, by which facts are made to bend to hypotheses," that they are expressing their own prejudices rather than the logical truth. Modern chemistry is precisely in the position which is described by Sir John Herschel:—"The inductive and deductive methods of inquiry may be said to go hand in hand, the one verifying the conclusions deduced by the other; and the combination of experiment and theory which may be brought to bear in such cases forms an engine of discovery infinitely more powerful than either taken separately. This state of any department of science is, perhaps, of all others the most interesting, and that which promises the most to research." To the combined influences of inductive inquiry and deductive philosophy we owe the discovery of those artificially-formed essences of fruits and flowers which are now of great commercial importance. The whole series of compounds which we gather from what was formerly the refuse of the gas-works result also from them. We should never have obtained the mauve, magenta, and other beautiful dyes derived from aniline, if deduction had not aided induction. We are quite ready to admit that the student who now commences his acquaintance with chemistry must, if he desires to master the science, bring all the powers of his mind in full activity to bear upon it. With the rapid discovery of new compounds, the construction of new names has, naturally and properly, kept pace. But these names are founded on facts previously determined, and they convey to the mind the true constitution of the substance to which the compound term is applied. The principle, the hypothesis, by which this system of nomenclature is regulated, being once understood, all becomes easy.

With these remarks we advance to the more satisfactory task of recommending this volume to all who require the most recent information on chemical science. The newest discoveries have been studied with care and described in clear language. For example, the delicate processes of spectral analysis are given with great conciseness and correctness. We are told of the methods by which the beautiful coloured bands produced by burning metals are ren-

dered evident; and it is explained to the reader how he may infer the physical condition of the sun's surface from an examination of the sun's rays. The new metals discovered by this mode of analysis—cesium, rubidium and thallium—are fully described. So delicate and refined is this mode of search, that rubidium existed in the Durckheim water, in which it was first discovered by Bunsen, in the proportion of 1-2,000,000th part of the weight of the water. Further, by the same process of inquiry, this apparently rare metal has been found to exist in beetroot; and "it has also been found in the ashes of tobacco, tea, coffee, and in the crude tartar derived from the grape." Surely these are evidences of the value of deductive science! A series of useful tables and a copious index add to the value of the volume.

*Friendless and Helpless.* By Ellen Barlee. (Faithfull.)

'Friendless and Helpless' is a record of operations in relief of one of the most distressed classes in London—the needlewomen—and the liberal support which has been accorded in furtherance of the object, and it is the produce of "a daily gleaming of experience in the field of misfortune." This experience has suggested remedial measures which have been partly put in practice. Wisely, there has been no attempt at supplying the part of the one whose duty it is to care for the spiritual necessities of the distressed: but rather, the plan has been, first to raise the temporal prospects of the poor and necessitous, and so to prepare the soil for the divine seed to take root and expand. Such a system must have been welcome to the clergy, whose office should be not so immediately concerned with the relief of temporal wants; and at the same time it took away the excuse for that religious cant and hypocrisy which is often resorted to in order to elicit charity.

Amongst others with whom our author had to deal, and concerning whom she gives her experience, are those who are called educated women,—women who have been taught to read and write, but whose faculties never received any specific culture. These persons are principally the children of small tradespeople, and have been kept at home in indolent indulgence, struggling after *false gentility*,—dress and appearance their chief aim, whilst a little desultory assistance in housework and ill-remunerated crochet and embroidery form their principal occupations. Their parents die, and they are reduced to absolute want, all the harder to endure from their not having acquired the habits of those who are inured to hardship.

One remedy suggested for this evil was the opening of offices in London and other large towns, where the employer on the one hand, and the searcher for employment on the other, could register their various needs and capabilities. Some success attended the effort, but the experiment principally served as a test of the women's insufficiency. There was found amongst them most frequently a want of application and steady plodding perseverance: in some instances enough of spasmodic energy to conquer the first difficulties, and no more.

This little work indeed is full of valuable information with regard to the relief of distress. Amongst other things, the author condemns the habit of "impulsive street donations," as well as the careless distribution of coal, bread, and other provision tickets by district visitors. There is a chapter concerning the Government Depot in Piccadilly for the employment of 1,000 unmarried women.

Upon the whole, it may be said that, in a

small compass, this work contains much that is of interest.

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Life in the South: from the Commencement of the War.* By a Blockaded British Subject. *Being a Social History of those who took Part in the Battles, from a Personal Acquaintance with them in their own Homes. From the Spring of 1860 to August 1862.* 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall).—"The Blockaded British Subject" of the above title appears in the body of the work under her proper name and title, as Miss Sarah Jones; and speaking of the "professional engagement which first tempted her to visit Virginia," she says, "In order to gratify a somewhat too expensive taste, and at the same time preserve my independence, I had resolved to take up my abode in a Southern family, and give lessons in the 'ornamental branches,' as all accomplishments are called." In other words, Miss Jones is an English lady who, whilst she resided as a governess in various families of the Slave States, had opportunities of studying the domestic side of Southern life, and now places before the public the results of her observations. On the whole her testimony is favourable to the Confederates; and if her volumes had appeared two years since, before English people had arrived at a just appreciation of the good as well as evil features of those whom Northern partisans have systematically misrepresented, we should have warmly recommended them to the notice of our readers. At the present date they can do but little more than corroborate the accounts of previous writers. Those, however, to whom appetite is still left for books on America, will find amusement in the pages of this Englishwoman, whose pictures of society bear to Mr. Russell's 'Diary' the same relation that Mrs. Atkinson's 'Recollections of Tartar Steppes' maintain to her husband's graver and more important works. Just as the Correspondent tells much which would never fall within the range of a woman's experience, the governess photographs much which a man would either not observe or would erroneously pass over as unworthy of narration. The intercourse between Southern ladies and their house-slaves is capitally described. The reader sees the white teeth of the indolent, garrulous, impudent "darkies," as they assemble at the outside of drawing-room windows, and unapproved watch the proceedings of their superiors; and by the guidance of womanly discernment he is made to understand the difficulties which surround those owners who endeavour to control their negroes wisely as well as firmly. The genuine F.F.V.s seem to have impressed Miss Jones less favourably than the gentle Virginian families of a slightly lower grade. The former she found not free from a sort of arrogance, to which in this country a by no means complimentary epithet would be applied; whilst from the latter she invariably experienced delicate consideration and kindness. With regard to the "peculiar institution," her testimony is simply a repetition of what unprejudiced observers have said again and again. She went South a believer in the fictions of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and has returned from it bearing witness that planters are not such fools as to treat their black servants with needless severity. "Much as I had hesitated in going to the South, through a dread of witnessing the sufferings of the slaves, not once had I seen serious reason for pitying them. I had known them in houses and in fields, domestic servants and 'plantation hands,' had come upon them unexpectedly and suddenly in the midst of their labour; and in the two years and a half between six of the Slave States, exclusive of Maryland, I had never seen or heard of corporeal punishment, excepting such as has been mentioned in these pages." Still, though she maintains that plantation discipline is for the most part lenient, she allows that the negroes are kept by their owners in a condition which is but little superior to that of brutes. In her second volume Miss Jones prints the official "pass" which enabled her to journey on her homeward way from the head-quarters of the army of the Potomac to Baltimore, and in which she is described as having a "robust build," "florid com-

plexion" and "curly hair." Such was the pass which a Federal officer (and gentleman?) had the brutality to impose on the lady, who shows no ordinary moral courage in publishing it.

*Ideal Views of the Primitive World, in its Geological and Paleontological Phases.* By Dr. F. Unger. Edited by Samuel Highbly. Illustrated by Photographs. (Taylor & Francis.)—Dr. Unger's original work has been popular in Germany, chiefly, perhaps, on account of the excellence of its illustrations, in which the author's thorough botanical knowledge has enabled him to impart accuracy to pictorial representations. It would be well if those who shall in future make copies of these designs for popular writers would not attempt to improve upon them, as what may seem a striking improvement may turn out a striking inaccuracy. For instance, in his illustration of the Wealden Period the designer introduces two iguanodons looking thunder and lightning at each other, which may be truthful enough; but to improve upon this by making each attempt to smother the other (as has been done elsewhere), would be untruthful as well as ludicrous. The photographic reductions from the original illustrations, which appear in this English edition, are in a high degree commendable. The "warmth of tone and general softness" which are claimed for them in the Preface may be freely conceded. So successful an attempt should encourage the editor to reproduce in like manner other superior and expensive palaeontographical works published on the Continent. Several might be instanced; and we hope the acceptance of the present publication will warrant the issue of others of a like nature.

*Dreams and Realities,* by Walter Cook Spens (Edmonston & Douglas), has found publishers, and that is the only noticeable fact about them. We need only give one specimen. A piece headed 'To my Wife,' commencing with

I knew that she was delicate,

contains this choice stanza—

I woke from a dream of the tomb,  
O God of Heaven! to see  
The blood of my cherished darling  
Well over her and me,  
A spasm writhing her pallid face  
With quivering agony.

*Mauritius; or, the Isle of France, being an Account of the Island, its History, Geography, Products, and Inhabitants.* By the Rev. Francis P. Fleming, M.A. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge).—Mauritius; or, the Isle of France 'is an honest little book, and, in a small compass, gives much information about the natural characteristics, political history, and present social condition of the island, where in the days of the

—atrocious, pernicious

Scoundrel that emptied the till at Mauritius,

claret cost 10d. a bottle, and pine-apples a penny each, whilst a pound of butter was worth 10s., a pair of gloves 15s., and an evening dress-coat 30l. of English money. In the year 1854, Mr. Fleming was stationed there as military chaplain, and he availed himself of his position to study the dependency with minute attention. Where he has not relied on his own personal observation, the author has had recourse to the works of Baron Grant, Montgomery Martin, and other writers. The illustrations, selected from a portfolio of the author's sketches, have considerable merit.

*Sussex Archaeological Collections, relating to the History and Antiquities of the County.* (Sussex Archaeological Society.)—We have to congratulate this Society upon its prosperity as shown by the Report. The number of members is maintained, the financial affairs of the Society are in a more satisfactory state, and the Society has been enabled to obtain a lease of Lewes Priory grounds, in addition to those of the Castle, which they had previously acquired. Moreover, the Annual Meeting at Hastings appears to have been a great success, the weather being favourable to the development of that picnic element which now enters so largely into archaeological pursuits. The contents of the volume before us are fully up to the average of such publications. There is the fruit of much careful research in Dr. Turner's history of Petworth, and in the Rev. Edward Turner's attempt to trace the boundaries and history of Asdown

Forest. Mr. Slade Butler relates some rather commonplace ghost stories, and then asks triumphantly, "Who shall say that this varied tradition of sane intercourse between the spirit world and our present existence is altogether a fiction?" One of the most interesting of the papers is that upon 'Old Sussex Harvest Customs, and Peculiarities of Speech at Hastings,' by Mr. James Rock. Few things are more curious than the similarity which exists between the customs of different and remote parts of the country as they appear in songs and observances at harvest festivities, showing as it does the amount of communication which must have existed when personal locomotion would appear to have been next to an impossibility. The harvest song here set out, in which the singer asserts that he has been to Plymouth and he has been to Dover, is still sung annually in the remotest parts of Norfolk, though the labourer there, if we remember rightly, makes the bolder assertion that he has been to Paris as well as to Dover. The tune, too, as here given, is sufficiently like that to which the East-Anglian sings the words, to prove that it is (with some rustic and traditional variations) the same. The existence of French words in the language of the Sussex fishermen, ascribed to their dealings with French smugglers, is also curious. These peculiarities of manners and of language are fast dying out, and one of the most interesting functions of these Societies is to preserve a record of them. One growl before we end. We cannot see the utility of transcribing the inscriptions in Icklesham church and churchyard. The pious doggerels are of the common form, and we are not aware of any interest that attaches to persons in whose honour they were engraved. It is to be regretted that this paper was not omitted, in favour of one of those said to be reserved, through superabundance of matter, for the next volume.

*Burton Abbotts: a Woman's Story, in Four Books.* 3 vols. (Newby).—"Burton Abbotts" is an interesting story, despite its length and its rambling construction. The original characters are lost sight of, and the story becomes a minute detail of young ladies' flirtations, out of all proportion in their length to the rest of the story; indeed, the last volume is dragged out beyond all patience. The first volume is very well told, the story of the poor first wife is extremely well managed—the episode of the second wife, and the history of the household, are also very interesting, but the author's strength seems suddenly to fail; and at the moment when the black mystery of Mr. Claridge ought to have been clearly defined, the author becomes afraid of dealing with a villain, and the conclusion is lame and impotent; the secret which his associate holds over him is weak, and has to be eked out, subsequently, by the suspicion of a murder which he did not commit—and Mr. Claridge is removed from the story a raving maniac. Much more might have been made of the tale than is made of it. The superstition of the curse supposed to brood over the family on account of the estate having once been church property is very feebly indicated. The story is ill constructed, but like an old house, which has been built at various times, it is homely and comfortable, and it has an interest in defiance of criticism. There are too many short threads which break off and are not woven into the story; the unrequited attachment of the heroine is too long drawn out, and the narrator of the story, Miss White, the governess, becomes in the end foolish and tiresome; she is also needlessly ugly. The interest of the story lies in the excellent spirit in which it is written, and the healthy religious element which pervades it. There is no plot, and there are so many persons brought into the narrative, that it is impossible to give any outline of the story. Readers who begin the work will continue to the end with a mild interest of their own; but the author would do well to study compression in her next book. She should also keep to one main branch of her subject, without endeavouring to weld half-a-dozen episodes into one.

Of Religious Publications we have to record:—*The Gospel in Madagascar: a Brief Account of the English Mission in that Island,* by the Author of 'The Life of the Rev. W. B. Johnson' (Seeley),—*Prayers, Texts and Hymns for those in Service*

(Faithful),—*On Unity of System* (Newman),—*The Prayer that teaches to Pray*, by the Rev. M. Dods (Hamilton),—*Times of Succession Times of Revival*, by the Lord Bishop of Oxford (Parker),—*Better Times Coming; or, More on Prophecy* (Tresidder),—Vol. II. of *The Christian Advocate and Review* (Wertheim),—*The Religion of School Life, Addresses to School Boys*, by D. Cornish (Freeman),—*The Bible Examined by Modern Science and Reason*, by a New Yorker (Tousey),—*A Plain Help to Public Worship*, by the Rev. F. Exton (Mozley),—*Human Corruption*, by the Rev. Dr. Stanley (Parker),—*A Letter to the Lord Bishop of London in favour of Liturgical Revision*, by the Rev. S. Minton (Longman),—*The Gospel Narrative Vindicated; or, the Roman Census, Luke ii. 1-5, explained, and with Reference to the Birthday of Our Lord, for the First Time established on Independent Historical Grounds*, by Johannes von Gumpach (Bagster),—*Notes upon the Evidence taken before the Committee on the Ecclesiastical Commission, by Ecclesiastics* (Ridgway),—*A Few Words on the Subject of Religion*, by an Outsider (How),—*Sermon Reading and Memoriter Delivery*, by A. M. Bell (Hamilton),—*Cottage Readings*, by Mrs. R. Valentine (Mozley),—*A Sketch of the Life of John Lee: a True Story for Farm Lads* (Mozley),—*Lucy Strutt; or, Self-Confidence Humbled* (Mozley),—*The First Grave* (Mozley),—*Butler's Argument on Miracles Explained and Defended; with Observations on Hume, Baden Powell and J. S. Mill: to which is added a Critical Dissertation by the Rev. H. L. Mansel, by the Right Hon. J. Napier* (Hodges, Smith & Co.),—*The Unpreached Gospel: an Embedded Truth*, by the Author of 'The Study of the Bible' (Simpkin),—*Lectures on Theology, Science and Revelation*, by the late Rev. G. Legge; with a Memoir by J. Legge, edited by James Legge and John Legge (Jackson, Walford & Halliday),—*Evangelical Ethics; or, the Place assigned to Works in the Gospel Economy*, by the Rev. J. C. M'Causland (Hodges, Smith & Co.),—*The Spirit Interceding*, by the Rev. J. R. Woodford (Parker),—*Life Thoughts*, by the Rev. W. Morley Punshon (Wesley),—*The Sin against the Holy Ghost*, by the Rev. T. T. Carter (Parker),—*An Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans on the Principles of Scripture Parallelism*, by J. W. Hinton (Houlston & Wright),—*The Spirit convincing of Sin*, by the Lord Bishop of London (Parker),—*The Inquiry of a Retired Citizen into the Roman Catholic Religion*, edited by the Rev. T. Formby (Longman),—*The Spirit Comforting*, by the Rev. E. B. Pusey (Parker),—*English Orthodoxy, as it is and as it might be*, by the Rev. G. V. Smith (Longman),—*Leaflets from Woods and Glens* (Hamilton),—*Daniel's Vision of the Four Beasts*, illustrated with Six Engravings (Tresidder),—and Vol. V. of *The Works of John Howe* (Religious Tract Society).

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Aimard's Freebooters, illustrated, 8vo, 3/6 cl. gt.  
Aimard's Pearl of the Andes, illustrated, 8vo, 3/6 cl. gt.  
Appley's Illustrated Handbook of Machinery, 8vo, 2/6 cl.  
Beeton's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, Vol. 2, 8vo, 6/6 cl.  
Beufey's Practical Grammar of the Sanskrit Language, 8vo, 7/6 cl.  
Bonar's God's Way of Peace, new edit. 18mo, 1/6 cl.  
Boy's Handy Book of Sports, Pastimes, Games, &c., 18mo, 5/6 cl. gt.  
British Beetles, with Descriptions by Janson, 4to, 18/ cl.  
Büchse's (Rev. Dr.) My Ministerial Experiences, 8vo, 3/6 cl.  
Clephane's Rough and Smooth, a Tale of our Own Times, 12/ cl.  
Close's Footsteps of Error, traced through 55 Years, 8vo, 9/ cl.  
Cobbett's Advice to Young Men, new edit. 8vo, 2/6 cl.  
Craig's Handbook to the Modern Provincial Language, 3/6 cl.  
Daily Incense, a Course of Family Prayers, 8vo, 3/ cl.  
Davidson's The Pentateuch Vindicated, 8vo, 3/6 cl.  
De Teissier's (G. F.) Village Sermons, 8vo, 9/ cl.  
Disraeli, the Author, Orator and Statesman, by John Mill, 7/6 cl.  
Doddridge's Rise and Progress, Abridged Selection from, 8vo, 1/6 cl.  
Dorner's Doctrine of the Person of Christ, Division 2, Vol. 3, 10/6 cl.  
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, new series, Vol. 6, 5/ cl.  
Frost's Analecta Græca Minora, 18mo, 3/6 cl.  
Gail's Interpreting Concordance of the New Testament, 8vo, 7/6 cl.  
Gibson's Life among Convicts, 2 vols, post 8vo, 21/ cl.  
Griffiths (Rev. W.), Memoir of, by Rev. W. Williams, 18mo, 2/6 cl.  
Hamilton's Mount of Olives and Lake of Galilee, 18mo, 2/6 cl.  
Haps and Mishaps of the Simpson Family Abroad, 18mo, cl.  
Heart and Cross, post 8vo, 10/6 cl.  
Hind's Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans, 8vo, 6/6 cl.  
Jerrold's Up and Down in the World, 3 vols, post 8vo, 31/6 cl.  
Lives of Missionaries, Greenland, Hans Egede, and others, 18mo, 2/ cl.  
Matheson's Practical Advice to Amateur Photographers, 8vo, 1/ cl.  
Moore's Poetical Works, 13th ed. 8vo, 3/6 cl. gt.  
National Magazine, Vol. 13, 10/6 cl. gt.  
Skirmishing, post 8vo, 10/6 cl.  
The First Introductory Text-Book of Physical Geography, post 8vo, 9/ cl.  
Papers for the Schoolmaster, Vol. 13, 10/6 cl. gt.  
Patmore's The Angel in the House, new edit. 2 vols, 8vo, 12/ cl.  
Patri's Rose Garden, 2nd edit. 8vo, 6/6 cl.  
Pearce's Marston of Kinsale, and Poems, 8vo, 8/6 cl.  
Ramsay's Physical Geography and Geography of Great Britain, 2/6 cl.  
Ruff's Guide to the Turf, spring edit. 1863, 8vo, 2/6 cl.  
Sale's Strange Adventures of Capt. Dangerous, 3 vols, post 8vo, 31/6 cl.  
Saunders', Abel Drake's Wife, cheap edit. 8vo, 6/ cl.  
Saunders's Shadow in the House, cheap edit. 8vo, 6/ cl.

Scenes of Clerical Life, and Silas Marner, new edit. 8vo, 6/ cl.  
Standard Novel Lib.: 'Armstrong's The Medora, n. ed. 8vo, 2/ cl.  
Standard Novel Lib.: 'Maberley's The Love Match, new edit. 2/ cl.  
Tautphaus' (Baroness) At Odds, a Novel, 2 vols, post 8vo, 21/ cl.  
Transactions of the Obstetrical Society of London, Vol. 4, 8vo, 15/ cl.  
Two Months in Confederate States, by an English Merchant, 8/ cl.  
Urin and Key's Transfer of Land and Title Acts, 1862, 12mo, 10/ cl.  
Van Vostersee's Commentary on St. Luke, transl. by Taylor, 9/ cl.  
Vince's Cleanings among the Sheaves, 18mo, 1/ cl.  
Way the Lord hath led Me, 8vo, 6/ cl.  
Whitcliffe's Life and Death of the Irish Parliament, 8vo, 2/ cl.

## THE ALBERT MEMORIAL CROSS.

THE only forms of monument to Albert the Good that ever had a chance of success were, A Group of statues, a Gothic memorial cross, a Grecian temple with a statue within, and a monolithic obelisk on an enormous scale. The obelisk was disposed of when it was found impossible to procure a single block of fine granite fit for the purpose. Two millions was the sum talked of to procure an English or a Scottish needle, and the sum subscribed was about 70,000l. There was little hope of any such difference as exists between these amounts being made up either by further subscriptions or by Parliamentary grant. A built-up obelisk was out of the question, although one might have been had at a comparatively small cost, and everybody felt that to remove the great needle from the banks of the Nile and set it up in Hyde Park would be a mistake. The idea of a group of statues soon absorbed itself in the alternative schemes of a temple or a cross, with either of which such a work would necessarily combine, if it did not form the leading feature. Between the temple and the cross there was small doubt that for a monument to an English Prince of Gothic descent, to be commemorated by Englishmen and to Englishmen, there was a want of keeping in the idea of a classic temple on the banks of the Serpentine. People said nobody would go into the temple except to get out of the rain; that there would be a want of keeping also in the statue itself, which must either be in classic costume, a thing not to be borne, or in modern costume, and so utterly at variance with the style of the inclosing edifice. Moreover, modern imitations of antique architecture had not, on the whole, been so satisfactory as to encourage further attempts, although the Carian Mausoleum itself had been recently dug up as if *à propos* to the occasion.

The Gothic Cross remained. This form had been proved capable of much excellent effect, and more has been hoped from it. Englishmen like a thing that has been tried and not failed, and the Martyrs' Memorial, Oxford, and the Scott Monument, at Edinburgh, were deservedly admired, and are really great successes, such as could not be predicated of a Greek or Roman Mausoleum. Above all, the exquisite Eleanor Crosses at Waltham, Northampton, and Geddington commend themselves to us, not alone as perfect works of English Art—the Building Accounts showing only one foreign carver to have been engaged on them,—but as peculiarly suited by old associations to the purpose of commemorating a good prince. Indeed, it has always been understood that if this form of memorial were not adopted for the National Monument, Her Majesty would herself erect such a cross; so that Victoria of England would repeat for Albert of Saxony what Edward of England did for Eleanor of Castile.

By some such process of elimination, the work of Mr. Scott has been brought forward, and, in effect, adopted. It combines the advantages of a memorial of noble size, with ample opportunities for display of statues, colour, and decorative carving, and is, moreover, one edifice. The general material proposed by Mr. G. C. Scott, the architect, for this structure is Sicilian marble; its total height about 150 feet, and the extreme width of its base about 70 feet, that is the space of ground on which it stands, measured from side to side; in general plan it is four-square, a matter which must be borne in mind throughout our description. Generally, it is a lofty cross, canopied a statue, raised upon a pedestal. At the base is to be a flight of steps, divided into two grades by a platform or landing, in which the upper rests upon the lower, as on a new base. At the angles of the lower grade of, we believe, ten steps, are to be placed advanced pedestals, set angle-wise,

carrying outwards the level of the platform and sustaining colossal groups of statues, representing the quarters of the globe. In the same manner the second grade of similar steps, rising above this, has a pedestal at each angle bearing statues, in this case emblematical of the Arts of Peace; of course, on a somewhat smaller scale than those lower down. Upon the upper platform thus obtained stands the cross itself, four-square, with advanced blocks at the angles, from which rise the groups of shafts that sustain the superstructure and inclose the statue of the Prince. The base on which these shafts rest may be about 8 feet high, enriched with cornice and base mouldings, running wholly round it, and having on its four faces and those of the blocks suggestive groups of figures, sculptured in very high relief, and about life-size, representing in, let us say, somewhat the same manner as appears in Delacroix's famous Hemicycle, the Arts, —Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture, and, on the fourth side, Science.

In the centre of the third platform, canopied by the roof of the cross, is a seated statue of the Prince, dressed in the robes of the Garter, about ten feet in height, and of marble. On the four faces of the pedestal are to be armorial bearings of the Prince and his connexions, executed in mosaic. It will be seen that that material appears several times in the design, and, so employed, no better material is known. The shaftings, at the angles, have this peculiarity: they are four in each group, set angle-wise in plan to that of the structure; they are banded midway of their height, and have, set somewhat in advance on their exterior faces, *i. e.* over the diagonal of the base, a decorative statue, each rising almost to the band. They are to be of red granite, polished, and with highly-ornamental capitals; they are carried up above the caps in the form of pinnacles, one over each, each consisting of four shaftlets, so to speak, inclosing minor statues, gabled, with high-pointed roofs and bold finials of metal.

Each face of the monument has a gable, of high pitch, cusped into a trefoil on its inner edge, so as to break the outline of the space canopied, crocketed on the upper sides with crockets of beaten metal, gilt; the same being very bold and effective in character, and breaking into a bold gargoyles at each angle that enriches the general outline. Over the gable-pinnacles finials are to be placed, also gilt. In the tympan, or pannelled face of each gable, forming a very characteristic feature of the whole design, is to be a mosaic, with gold ground, we believe; certainly representing incidents in the life of the Prince which may be taken to characterize his career. If we look at any one of these gables, of course the roof of two others is presented to us; this is to be covered with metal in the form of scales, richly embossed. At the intersection of each roof is the square die that rises above their ridges, its four faces decorated with elaborate diapers. Above this rise, in three stages, open canopies supported on shaftings, pinnacled, trefoiled on the face of the tympan, inclosing statues of the Christian Virtues, of the Arts of Peace, and other suitable representations. The whole is surmounted by an open cross of metal, gilt and enamelled. Such is the design, broadly described and subject to minor modifications, to execute which it is proposed to employ the 70,000l., with accumulated interest, that has been subscribed. The estimated cost is 100,000l. The House of Commons is to be asked to grant a sum sufficient to make up the deficiency; but we think, now that a decision has been arrived at with regard to the character of the monument itself, that subscribers will, without difficulty, be found for the remainder of the amount required. Unavoidably, but most unfortunately, the lack of understanding by the public of what the thing they were invited to subscribe for was likely to be, has checked many a contribution.

## THE ROYAL MARRIAGE PICTURE.

10, Penbridge Villas, April 13, 1863.

A statement which appeared in last Saturday's *Athenæum* relating to a difference between me and Mr. Gambart requires some explanation, and I believe I am the proper person to give it. As a return for the "written licence" which, as you

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truly say, Mr. Gambart gave me with regard to the Wedding Picture, I offered him the refusal of the copyright, and he declined to take it. I then sold it to Mr. Flatou. This is a very simple matter, and as far as I am concerned "pleasant" enough. Mr. Gambart says that I gave him many verbal assurances that the copyright should be his. I did so. I quite intended it to be his,—but at a price that I thought it worth, leaving him free to refuse to pay the price if he thought it too much. He did refuse; and, very kindly, in a letter written on the day of his refusal, offered to do his best to find me a purchaser, recommending to me an eminent Pall Mall firm in that capacity. How far this is reconcilable with his declaration (I quote your own words), "that such a transfer was never contemplated by him," I do not understand. I have assured Mr. Gambart that as soon as the picture of the Marriage of the Prince of Wales, the copy, sketches, &c., are finished I will carry out my engagement with him with respect to 'The Streets of London'; or, if he prefer it, I will return him the money he has paid me on account of them, with interest, and release him from his engagement to me. What can I do more? As to arbitration, what is there to arbitrate about?

W. P. FRITH.

## DISCOVERY AT ABBEVILLE.

Abbeville, April 14, 1863.

THE readers of the *Athenæum* will, I think, be glad of early information respecting the remarkable discovery just made by M. Boucher de Perthes of a human jaw-bone, imbedded in what may be considered the very oldest portion of the gravel-beds which yield the flint-implements with the osseous remains of the mammoth, tichorine rhinoceros, &c.

The history of his discovery, as recorded in the local journal, *L'Abbeville*, for April 9, is as follows:—Towards the end of last month, a workman in the gravel-pit of Moulin-Quignon (on the outskirts of Abbeville) brought to M. Boucher de Perthes, along with a worked flint, a small fragment of bone, which he had found close by it. Having divested this bone of the sand with which it was covered, M. Boucher de Perthes found imbedded in it a tooth, which, although very imperfect (the crown having been almost entirely destroyed, apparently by caries), was distinctly recognizable as a human molar. He immediately repaired to the gravel-pit, examined the place in which the worked flint and the tooth were said to have been found, and satisfied himself that there could not have been any accidental or secondary mode of introduction of the tooth, but that it must have been imbedded (if the workman's account was to be trusted) in the original deposit. Naturally expecting that, where one fragment had turned up, others might not be far off, M. Boucher de Perthes urged the workmen to proceed very carefully with their excavations; and directed them, if they should come upon anything like a bone, at once to inform him, without removing it from its place. On the 28th of March, another workman came to inform him that what appeared to be a bone had just shown itself in the gravel; and on going to the spot, M. Boucher de Perthes found that it was really so, the projection of the bone from the face of the excavation being about 8-10ths of an inch. He carefully removed the sand from around it, and himself extracted it from its matrix; the bone proved to be the lateral half of a lower jaw, unquestionably human. From the immediate neighbourhood of this jaw, a companion of M. Boucher de Perthes (M. Oswald Dimpre, well known in Abbeville as an archaeologist and draughtsman) disinterred a flint hatchet.

M. Boucher de Perthes had yesterday the kindness to place in my hands this precious fragment, and I was immediately struck with its almost black colour, its solidity and its weight; all these peculiarities (which are in marked contrast to the characters of the bones ordinarily found in these gravel-pits) being obviously due to one and the same cause, viz., metallic (ferruginous?) infiltration. The worked flints and the ordinary flints obtained from the same deposit are all of them characterized by a like depth of colour, which is

not seen in those taken from any other part of the same pit, or from any other gravel-pit yet opened in the neighbourhood of Abbeville. Of the anatomical characters of this jaw, I should not wish to give a decided opinion without a more careful examination than I had the opportunity of making; but my impression is that they differ very decidedly from those of the same bone in any race at present inhabiting Western Europe.

This morning M. Boucher de Perthes has been kind enough to accompany me to the gravel-pit of Moulin-Quignon, and to show me, as nearly as he could, the situation in which this most interesting specimen was found. Unfortunately there had taken place, a few days previously, a *slip* of the overlying strata, by the *debris* of which the exact spot was covered; but a part of the same deposit was visible at a horizontal distance of a yard or two, so that I could indubitably verify its general character and position. That the vertical section of this pit, which is about 15 feet deep, presents a condition remarkably free from signs of disturbance, is a fact which has been verified by numerous experienced geologists, whose testimony upon such a point is of far more value than mine. The stratum in which was found the bone in question, and which lies at the very bottom of the pit, immediately upon the *subject* chalk, is distinguished from the whole overlying mass by the extreme depth of its ferruginous (?) colour, pervading all the flints contained in it, of which I have brought away specimens taken out by myself. We have, therefore, not merely the personal testimony of M. Boucher de Perthes and others who were present at the disinterment, but the evidence of the *pièce de circonstance* itself (which by some will be regarded as yet more satisfactory), that this bone could not have come from any less depth in the gravel-bed than that in which it is stated to have been found; and I cannot myself conceive that any one who carefully examines the undisturbed condition of that bed can entertain a doubt that the bone in question is a *true fossil*, dating back to the time of its original deposition.

I may add that the gravel-bed of Moulin-Quignon is about 100 feet above the present level of the river, and therefore corresponds in position with the upper gravels of St.-Acheul, not with the lower gravels of Menchecourt; so that if we accept the conclusions of Mr. Prestwich as to the relative ages of these gravels, this human jaw was buried in the deepest (and therefore the oldest) portion of the earliest of these fluviatile deposits.

W. B. CARPENTER.

## THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

Margate, April 15, 1863.

MY absence from town for Easter has prevented me from replying sooner to a letter which appeared in your columns of April 4th, p. 459, signed H. Falconer, in which a formal complaint is made of my having failed, in my recently published volume on 'The Antiquity of Man,' to do justice to the part which he and Mr. Prestwich have played in determining the true age of the cavern and ancient river-gravel deposits containing the remains of extinct mammalia and of man and his works, and of my having in some cases appropriated to myself the merit of discoveries and conclusions which belongs to them.

Shortly after the appearance of my book, I received a complimentary letter from Dr. Falconer, in which he spoke of such parts as he had then read in terms of high satisfaction, saying that he had only perused carefully a part of the volume, and that in a more cursory reading of other chapters he had detected several mistakes. I called at his house some weeks later to tell him that I was preparing a second edition, and should be glad if he would point out to me any passages which might require correction. To my surprise, I found his tone towards me and my book quite altered, and he gave me to understand that he preferred coming out in print with his objections to certain of my statements, and must therefore decline to assist me in minor points in the improvement of my new edition. I learned soon afterwards that he was to be associated in this proceeding with Mr. Prestwich, and that they were preparing a joint repre-

sentation of the circumstances on which they fancied themselves aggrieved. As I had always been on most friendly terms with both of these gentlemen, I at once offered to each, separately, that if they could explain to me in what manner I appeared to them to have acted unfairly I would do everything I could to rectify errors or omissions, but both declined by letter so nearly in the same words as to leave me in no doubt that they were acting in concert; and that they were so was soon afterwards confirmed by a declaration to that effect in a note addressed to me by Dr. Falconer.

On referring again to the various and frequent occasions in which I had cited both these authors in my first edition, I could find no reason to alter or extend any one of the notices which I had made of their labours. I have therefore reproduced the work as it was, and the public must decide whether I have shown any disposition to underrate their merits. When I first speak of Mr. Prestwich (p. 98), I say that "there was no one in England whose authority deserved more weight in overcoming incredulity in regard to the antiquity of the implements in question. Since, besides having published a series of important memoirs on the tertiary formations of Europe, he had devoted many years specially to the study of the drift and its organic remains. His report therefore to the Royal Society, accompanied by a photograph showing the position of a flint tool *in situ* before it was removed from its matrix," &c. I alluded to his visit to Amiens, and quoted his notices and papers in the *Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society* before mentioning my own visit to Abbeville and Amiens, which followed in the same year, and the results of which I communicated to the British Association at Aberdeen in 1859. If my observations corroborated those of Mr. Prestwich as to the co-existence of man with the extinct mammalia, it must not be forgotten that his also were in like manner simply confirmatory of results which his French predecessors had arrived at, and which had been most fully and clearly stated only four years before by Dr. Rigollot, aided by an excellent geologist, M. Buteux. They again were only adducing additional evidence in support of conclusions previously announced in 1847 by M. Boucher de Perthes, in his 'Antiquités Celtiques.'

In my address to the Geological Section of the British Association, I insisted strongly on the proof of the vast antiquity of the implements in the valley of the Somme, as deducible from the joint testimony of the repeated denudation which the valley had undergone during and after the period of the imbedding of the flint tools, as well as the time required for the extinction of so many mammalia. Mr. Prestwich in his earlier memoirs seemed to me unwilling to attribute such high antiquity to the implement-bearing beds, leaning to the opinion that the evidence tended rather to bring the mammoth and its contemporary Fauna nearer to our times, than to carry back Man to an era exceedingly remote. On this and other points, such, for example, as the relative antiquity of the upper and lower level gravels of the Somme, I had frequent discussions when exploring the neighbourhood of Amiens in company with Mr. Prestwich during one of three visits which I paid to that district. I will not pretend to say that my arguments had any influence in inclining him to adopt what appear to me to be the more enlarged views which are set forth in his later papers; but I cannot help reminding Dr. Falconer that as improvements in theory are usually the result of a free exchange of ideas, the advantage of such co-operation is most commonly mutual, even when the relative qualifications of the two debaters are as unequal as he (Dr. Falconer) would in this case pronounce them to be; for the writer of the letter to which I am now replying observes, "that some men are occupied in communicating the new results of science to the educated public, but it cannot be permitted that the broad line of demarcation which separates their peculiar labours from the researches of original observers should ever be confounded," (p. 460). He afterwards adds, after enumerating his own claims to rank, not as a mere expositor of what others have done, but as one of the original observers, "I now invite Sir Charles Lyell, or any one else on

his behalf, to point out a single new fact or one solitary special observation which he has contributed bearing on the immediate subject of the antiquity of man." Before accepting this invitation, I will turn to those portions of Dr. Falconer's letter in which he dwells particularly on the want of appreciation of his own services to science in a field which he has of late years cultivated with much assiduity. "In the events, he says, which led to the re-agitation of the question of primeval man, I brought to light the cave evidence; he (Mr. Prestwich) followed it up by the investigation of the deposits containing flint-implements in the valley of the Somme." He informs us how, in the spring of 1858, he heard of the discovery of a new cave at Brixham, and dwells on the leading part which he took in obtaining a grant from the Royal Society of 100*l.* to explore that cave. "I had the sole charge," he says, of laying down the plan, and giving the instructions upon which the exploration was to be conducted by Mr. Pengelly. \* \* \* I identified the fossil bones, determined the flint-implements, and drew up the preliminary report for the Geological and Royal Societies, on the strength of which another grant of 100*l.* was made. From first to last, I was the prime mover in everything connected with the exploration of the Brixham cave, except the superintendence of the excavations."

Now, if the reader will refer to my account (p. 98) of the examination of this intact bone-cave at Brixham, he will see that I assign the work done to the joint labours of Mr. Prestwich, Dr. Falconer, and Mr. Pengelly. Of Mr. Prestwich it is said by Dr. Falconer, "he took charge of the financial and business details, and the investigation of some of the physical phenomena." I allude to Dr. Falconer as having shown me at Torquay numerous fossils taken from the cave, and I thought I might leave it to be inferred that the species of mammalia mentioned by me were determined by him. If I had spoken more at length and more unreservedly of what I learned at Torquay of the cave excavations, I should have said that the brunt of the work, with the exception of the naming the fossil mammalia, was done by Mr. Pengelly, who had under him Mr. Keeping, a skilled and scientific workman. Mr. Pengelly was well known as one who had acquired much experience in the examination of caves during nearly twenty previous years, having explored Kent's Hole, among others. He was also highly qualified as a geologist to observe accurately and to reason philosophically on what he saw. After examining the cave myself, and conversing with Dr. Falconer at Torquay, I derived most of my information given in 'The Antiquity of Man' from a lecture on the Brixham cave which I heard Mr. Pengelly deliver at the Royal Institution in London in 1859. I had also the advantage of referring to a speech on the same subject addressed by the same geologist to a joint meeting of the Ethnological and Archaeological Societies, on the 19th of February, 1861, and reported in the *Geologist* (vol. iv. p. 153). But my account would have been more complete had it not been for Dr. Falconer's procrastination, for he might have told us more than we now know about the fossil remains, and a paper by Mr. Pengelly, which has been for some time ready, would then have appeared. The machinery organized with so much care for enlightening the world on the contents of the Brixham cave, on which the Royal Society have spent 200*l.* of the public money, and on which a liberal donation from Miss Coutts has also been expended, is now and has been for nearly four years at a standstill, waiting till the "prime mover," as he styles himself, is ready to lead off with his Report. If I have not assigned to every one his due share of credit in the working out of the Brixham cave results, I believe that Dr. Falconer is not the one who has reason to complain.

In his letter now under consideration he says,—"From the Brixham cave I proceeded to Sicily, to explore the caves there, after visiting my friend M. Boucher de Perthes, at Abbeville, by previous arrangement; and near Carini I discovered the Grotta di Maccagnone, in which fresh proofs of the great antiquity of primeval man turned up,

under very remarkable conditions. (*Quart. Journ. of the Geol. Soc.* 1859, vol. xvi. p. 101.) Here, again, Sir Charles Lyell opens his account of it with an untenable remark: 'Geologists have been long aware,' &c. (op. cit. p. 174). I invite him to show in what geological works the familiar knowledge which he there asserts is to be found before the statement of the fact by me."—*Athenæum*, p. 460, col. 2.

Every reader of the letter who happens not to have had my book at hand, or who never sees this reply, will unavoidably infer from the above passages, which I have given in full, that I have ascribed to some earlier geologists the merit of discovering facts in the Sicilian caves bearing on the antiquity of man which were first worked out by Dr. Falconer; whereas in the very pages referred to ('Antiquity of Man,' pp. 174-6), I distinctly state that the earlier geologists had only found, at San Ciro and elsewhere, bones of the hippopotamus, &c., (and these I had mentioned in the 'Principles of Geology' more than thirty years before,) but that Dr. Falconer first found, in the Grotta di Maccagnone, not only the remains of hyenas, but also associated flint-knives, charcoal, and other objects indicating human intervention. My introductory sentence, of which, by an unfortunate accident, Dr. Falconer has given only one line, runs thus—"Geologists have long been familiar with the fact that on the northern coast of Sicily, between Termini on the east and Trapani on the west, there are many caves containing the bones of extinct animals."

That Dr. Falconer has, in this instance, unintentionally, and by a strange oversight, entirely misrepresented me I am fully convinced; but if so, I am at least entitled to give him back the advice which he has proffered to me, namely, "to avoid, in future, using language so liable to misconstruction."

I now come to another claim, made in behalf of Mr. Prestwich and himself, that they were the first to settle the true chronological relations of the glacial period and certain fluviatile drifts and cave deposits in which the bones of extinct quadrupeds, and in some of them also human remains, occur.

I have given, at p. 168, Mr. Prestwich's section of Hoxne, referring to his paper in the *Philosophical Transactions*, to show the posteriority in date of beds containing flint tools like those of Amiens to the boulder clay. But I remarked that having seen the section in company with Messrs. Gunn and King, we could obtain no proof of the bones of extinct animals having been found in the same stratum with any one of the tools. Dr. Falconer, in 1860, announced to the Geological Society that he and Col. Wood had found in the osseous breccia of certain caves in the Gower Peninsula, in Wales, the bones of the elephant, &c., and some contemporary relics of man. He also declared his opinion that they were all post-glacial; but as the boulder clay was not present in or near the same caves, the evidence did not convince me, who had not been on the ground; and other geologists, present at the discussion in London, who were in like manner well acquainted with Wales and its drift, were not satisfied with the proofs. The year after, April, 1861, I received a letter from Mr. James Wyatt, of Bedford, informing me that he had found two flint implements of the two types most common at Amiens, in the gravel of the valley of the Ouse, at Biddenham, near Bedford. He invited me to visit the spot, which I did, in company with Mr. Prestwich and Mr. J. Evans, before the end of the same month and within a fortnight of the discovery of the tools. My two companions had previously explored the same ground, and had told Mr. Wyatt that the ancient gravel of the Ouse resembled that in which flint tools had been met with in France. He, after qualifying himself for the search by two visits to Amiens, had watched the diggings for months, until, at last, he obtained the works of art alluded to. I have given a brief account of what I saw myself, pointing out that we derive from this section information which I had looked for in vain at Amiens and Abbeville, and, I might have added, in every cave or valley previously described by Mr. Prestwich

and Dr. Falconer,—namely, unequivocal evidence of the posteriority in date of drift containing both extinct mammalia and contemporary flint tools to the glacial formation fully developed in the same place. The diagram section which I gave in illustration was not copied exactly, either from those published by Mr. Prestwich or that given by the Editor of the *Geologist* to illustrate Mr. Wyatt's paper, but abridged from both, and was such a one as I could have made sufficiently well to answer my purpose, had I not enjoyed the benefit of Mr. Prestwich's co-operation in surveying the ground. I was not called upon, in the brief space which I was able to allot to this question in my book, to make a digression on the previous state and progress of opinion as to the age of river-gravels and cave-deposits in general relatively to the boulder clay. Dr. Falconer has suggested that I had not acquired "that intimate knowledge of the history of the subject which was requisite to qualify me to narrate what others had done." This may be quite true, for I never aspired to write for the *Geology* of the last eighteen years what D'Archiac has done so well for the ten years which preceded, named 'L'Histoire des Progrès,' &c. There is a fitting time and place for such compositions; but to adjust the claims which the late Mr. Trimmer or those which Prof. Morris, or Mr. Prestwich or Dr. Falconer, and perhaps several other British and foreign observers may have to priority on this important theoretical question, in such a manner as to satisfy all, would be no easy task, and I well knew that not one in a hundred of my readers cared for the information if I had possessed it. They wanted to learn from me, in as few words as possible, what my own conclusions were after reading what others had written, and after examining myself the clearest sections I could get access to.

They were aware that my 'Principles of Geology' had been widely circulated before the successful careers of Mr. Prestwich and Dr. Falconer as scientific writers had begun. Some were aware, also, that so long ago as the year 1835, in a paper on Sweden, I had treated in the *Philosophical Transactions*, not only of the boulder formation, but of post-glacial, elevated, marine strata containing works of art,—a paper which the Royal Society had complimented by selecting it as the Bakerian Lecture of that year. From that period to the present I had devoted much time to the investigation in Europe and North America of the glacial and post-glacial formations. I had thrice examined the Norfolk cliffs, and had shown in a paper published on them in 1840 how like were the fossil remains of pre-glacial and post-glacial deposits, a fact which has caused me ever since to be very cautious in deciding whether any given drift or cave-breccia is or is not post-glacial, in cases where the boulder clay does not happen to be at hand, as at Biddenham in the valley of the Ouse. My last visit to the Norfolk cliffs was after I delivered my address at Aberdeen on the implement-bearing drifts of the valley of the Somme. I had also studied at Natchez, on the Mississippi, what was supposed to be the oldest geological position of the osseous remains of man; and again in 1859 I went to Puy-en-Velay to make up my mind as to the true date of the "fossil man of Denise." I had thrice explored the valley of the Somme, had investigated the site of Prof. Crahay's fossil remains in the loess, near Maestricht, had explored the Neanderthal cave and the caverns near Liège, so well described of old by Dr. Schmerling, in order to qualify myself for the interpretation both of natural phenomena and written descriptions bearing on the antiquity of man and the "reagitation," as Dr. Falconer has very properly termed it, of the question whether man was coeval with extinct mammalia;—a question decided in the affirmative by competent observers and reasoners long ago, although they propounded their truths to an unbelieving generation. Whether if before visiting the Biddenham pits I had gone to South Wales, I should have come round and given in my adhesion to Dr. Falconer's views as to the post-glacial date of the mammalia of the Gower caves, with their associated human relics, I cannot say, but certainly my conversion was not brought about by his paper or

arguments, nor by those of Mr. Prestwich, though I by no means wish to disparage or deny the effective part they have played in bringing about a reform in our theoretical opinions in regard to the relative date of man and the most intense period of glaciation in Western Europe.

Dr. Falconer concludes with a postscript respecting the erroneousness of my list of the fossil mammalia of the pre-glacial "forest and lignite" beds of the Norwich cliffs. The entire want of fairness of spirit which has dictated his comments on this head may be judged of when the reader has perused the annexed letter from the Rev. S. W. King, which he has kindly permitted me to print.

CHARLES LYELL.

Saxlingham Rectory, April 11, 1863.

My dear Sir Charles,—I have just read Dr. Falconer's letter in the *Athenæum* of April 4th, to which you refer as stating, in a postscript, that the list of fossil mammalia from the Norfolk "Forest Bed" as given by you—"Antiquity of Man," pp. 216-217,—is either so erroneous or imperfect that he objects to his name being connected with it." Turning to your pages, I find that my impression was correct, that you had not professed to give a complete catalogue of the fossil mammals of the Norfolk pre-glacial "Forest Bed," but only "a list of some of the species, of which the remains have been collected by Messrs. Gunn and King."

With regard, then, to the identifications thereof attributed to Dr. Falconer, I need only refer to his recent and most valuable memoir 'On the Living and Extinct Species of Elephants' (*Nat. Hist. Rev.*, Jan., 1863, p. 68), where he says,—"For a long time I was led to question the occurrence of the true mammoth in England—prior to the deposition of the 'Boulder Clay.'.....But I have lately seen abundant proof of indisputable authenticity in the collections of the Rev. John Gunn, of Irstead, and the Rev. S. W. King, of Saxlingham, both in Norfolk, besides other cases, that *E. primigenius* of the characteristic type existed in England before the deposition of the Boulder Clay. Perfect molars, presenting every element for rigorous identification, have been found in the 'Forest Bed' at the bottom of the section, between Cromer and Happisburgh, on a horizon of fluviatile or lacustrine strata, which have yielded remains of *E. meridionalis*, *E. antiquus*, *Rhinoceros Etruscus*, and *Hippopotamus major*, &c." Therefore, as far as the first five, and perhaps most important, mammals of your list are concerned, Dr. Falconer can hardly complain that the identifications are erroneous, or object to his name being connected with them.

With respect to the remainder of the list, I am not aware of any well-founded exceptions, hitherto published, to the identification by Prof. Owen of *Equus fossilis*, 'British Fossil Mammalia,' pp. 384-8; *Sus (scrofa)*, p. 429; *Cervus Capreolus*, p. 488; *Arvicola amphibius*, p. 205; *Trogontherium Cuvieri*, pp. 185-7; *Castor Europæus*, p. 191; of each of which, excepting the first, I have authentic specimens, from the Forest Bed, kindly identified for me by Prof. Owen. At the date of publication of his work (1846), Prof. Owen, probably, had not satisfactory evidence of the occurrence of Bovidae in that formation; but I have recently had unmistakable horn-cores placed in my hands of a large bovine animal from Cromer. As to the "other species of *Cervus*," I have numerous remains of several Cervidae awaiting determination (including, probably, *Megaceros*, as I wrote to you). From the pre-glacial Estuarine beds, narwhal and walrus were fully recognized from my specimens by Prof. Owen; and Cetacean remains, though necessarily very doubtful as regards specific determination, are of frequent occurrence. The British Museum possesses the unique jaw of *Palæopanax magnus*—the Norwich Museum, *Talpa vulgaris*, *Ursus* (sp.?), &c.,—and your list might, of course, have been enlarged had you gone beyond reference to my friend Mr. Gunn's collection and my own.

Believe me, ever truly yours,

S. W. KING.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Sir George Cornwall Lewis, whose sudden death, at the age of fifty-seven, has taken the world of politics and society by surprise, was something more than a statesman among scholars and a scholar among statesmen. As author, editor, Privy Councillor, and Cabinet Minister, he was alike noticeable. He was not, indeed, a first-class writer, for he lacked, in a remarkable degree, the delightful humour, the brightness and flow of fancy, the originality, speciality and sympathy, which invest the few high priests of literature with power to charm. But he was an able man, of very large attainments, logical, sound, sedate, uncompromising, capable of doing good service to truth, and also capable of waiting for the literary rewards which, in cases like his, are slow to come. There would be no use in saying that the late Editor of the *Edinburgh Review* was a popular author. His writings won the respect, even where they failed to conquer the conviction, of scholars and authors; but they were, at best, too dry and abstruse, too solid and consecutive, to please the subscribers of a library, and the reading public, who heard him spoken of as one of the literary men of the Cabinet, knew him chiefly by name. Mr. Modie was not troubled by many demands for 'The Astronomy of the Ancients' or the 'Enquiry into the Credibility of Early Roman History.' Yet, on the other hand, it may be safely foretold that these two books will be consulted by men of learning and ability when the trumphy of the day, which jostled them into corners out of sight, will be utterly unknown. All the works of their author had the dry quality which is invaluable in wine, but intolerable in books. That on 'The Origin of the Romance Languages' might have been made as interesting and as flimsy as a romance; but Sir George chose to make it as uninviting and as durable as a dictionary. Even in his political works, those on 'Local Disturbances and the Irish Church Question,' 'On the Use and Abuse of Political Terms,' 'On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion,' 'On the Government of Dependencies,' and 'On Methods of Observation and Reasoning in Politics,' there is the same solidity, not to say heaviness, of treatment. The very titles of his volumes show how close an attention he had given to politics as a science. Sir George had the genius which succeeds in public office better than in Albemarle Street or Paternoster Row. He could do any amount of work, sit up any number of hours, write any quantity of despatches. Everything that industry could accomplish he achieved: fame as a scholar, reputation as an administrator, standing as a statesman. These were victories to win, and they were all honestly won by the untiring exercise of faculties common to us all. In that fact lies the lesson of an honourable and successful life.

The daily journals announce the decease, at the advanced age of ninety-eight, of Dr. Fowler, of Salisbury, a veteran well known in scientific circles. He was proud of his longevity, as many will remark who met him within recent years at meetings of the British Association. We well remember the enthusiasm with which, on his return through London, he talked of having accomplished the long journey from Salisbury to Glasgow to attend the meeting in 1856. One essential of long life, he then said, was to "lie abed in the morning till you are done enough"; and he mentioned that having felt cold in the course of the day, he had "eaten an ice at Gunter's, which warmed him thoroughly." Dr. Fowler was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in April, 1802. His decease leaves to Lord Brougham, who has been a Fellow a little over sixty years, the venerable position of "father" of the Society.

As offerings of loyalty and affection, the Wedding Presents now on view at the South Kensington Museum have an interest for the royal recipients, for the gratified donors, and for the general public. These gifts are many and costly; but their merits as works of Art are not very striking, and, in this respect, the works in gold and precious stones suffer by comparison with the treasures around them

in the Loan Collection, against which they are necessarily judged. The most beautiful of all the jewels is the *parure* of opals designed by the Prince Consort, executed by Messrs. Garrard, and presented by the Queen. Of its kind, this work of jeweller's art is perfect. The bracelet given by the ladies of Manchester comes next in beauty, though not in commercial value. Feminine visitors speak in the highest terms of King Leopold's presents of lace; and of the Irish lace, in terms only less than the highest. The most showy article is, perhaps, the gold dressing-service; and the most sentimental, the bracelet of the bridesmaids.

The show of roses and azaleas at the Horticultural Gardens drew a goodly company on Wednesday morning. The flowers were extremely fine, and, the weather being magnificent, the grass dry, and the music good, the gathering was a great success.

The late Director of Her Majesty's Theatre is said to be preparing for publication a History of the Opera during the period of his connexion with that theatre, including much personal anecdotal matter and details of varied character.

The price of Cromie's landscape, 'Mousehold Heath,' lately purchased for the National Gallery, was £207.

Fifty years ago, three benevolent gentlemen met in John Street, Minorities, animated by a desire to help the orphan and the widow in their sore distress and temptation. These three gentlemen, Dr. Andrew Reed, Mr. A. Burt, and Mr. J. Lynes, resolved to begin their good work by paying down each his own subscription, and by inviting the co-operation of other earnest men. One of the first to give them help was the late Duke of Kent, the father of our Queen. A small house was taken as a first "Home," and in it were placed three necessitous girls. In this humble way was founded the London Orphan Asylum, an institution which has rendered extraordinary services to the cause of charity for many years; since its foundation, nearly 3,000 fatherless children having received food, shelter, clothing and education within its walls. These poor orphans have been admitted from nearly every county in England, and they represent almost every class of the people, from professional families down to those of the artisan. This being the year of jubilee, it has been now resolved to celebrate the foundation of this noble charity by adding, within twelve months, accommodation for one hundred orphan children, fifty of whom shall be elected in June of this present year, and fifty in January of the next year. The public confidence and the Divine blessing which have strengthened the hands of its promoters thus far, will, doubtless, attend them in their new experiment. It is a charming incident in the subscription list now opened with this object, that a sum of 500*l.* has been contributed by old scholars of the foundation.

In a sort of postscript to his interesting communication from Abbeville, printed elsewhere, Dr. Carpenter says, in reference to the subject of a quotation from his work on the 'Foraminifera':—"I did not so much object to the representation given of my opinions as to the presentation of those opinions in what professed to be a quotation from my pages, but was really the language of the reviewer, . . . whose too concise summary of my opinions altogether fails to convey the distinction which I have myself most explicitly drawn (Preface, p. xi.) between the *conclusion* which I hold to be not merely justified, but required by the evidence at present in our possession as to the derivation of the vast aggregate of diversified forms contained in this group, by genetic descent from a small number of principal family-types; and the *question* which I suggest, whether analogical evidence does not rather favour the idea of the derivation of those family-types from a common original, than that of their primitive distinctness. As this last is a point on which I have by no means made up my own mind, I am anxious not to be represented as having answered it in the affirmative."

In the course of a few weeks the National Gallery will contain some important additional pictures, recent acquisitions. The most interesting of these are as follows:—1. The famous portrait, from the

Grimani Collection, of a tailor cutting out cloth, by Moroni. He is represented standing before a table with the shears in his hand. This work is a companion to the equally well known 'Jesuit,' called 'Titian's Schoolmaster,' in the Duke of Sutherland's Collection. 2. A portrait of Andrea del Sarto, by himself, in admirable condition. 3. The Manfrini Bellini, 'St. Jerome reading in his Study.' 4. An altar-piece, by Crivelli, from Matelica. 5. 'The Death of Procris,' by Pier di Cosimo, the master of A. del Sarto. 6. An altar-piece, 'Virgin, Child and Saints,' by Lanini. 7. Two portraits, by Lorenzo Lotto; died, old, 1560.

The Ordnance Survey of England and Wales will be completed at the end of this month, and the map on the one-inch scale soon published as a whole. This work was begun in 1784, and of course needs a complete revision. Before this is undertaken a decision must be come to upon the advisability of continuing the use of the larger scales—the one-inch, employed for certain parts of the work—to the whole. This has been recommended by the Parliamentary Committee on the subject, and, by the experience of the Irish Survey, would probably be highly remunerative, and by that evidence useful. Whatever the scale be, it must be distinctly understood that nearly three generations must not elapse again before we get a decent map of the country. If it were practicable for the leading map-sellers to correct the existing map and publish photographic versions of the same, so improved, the public would be thankful and the government healthily stimulated by a little competition.

That commercial enterprise has at length taken the direction of theatrical investment is a circumstance that might be expected to excite apprehension among theatrical managers; but that astute men of the world should resort to clandestine means of opposition, could scarcely have been anticipated. The police reports, however, bear evidence to the fact. On Friday week, Mr. Boucicault was at the Lambeth Police Court, appealing to the Hon. G. C. Norton, in respect to a placard, without a printer's name, which had been exhibited in front of the Westminster Theatre, the offices of the Building Company, and the bankers of the same, with the purpose of injuring the theatrical projects in which Mr. Boucicault had taken the lead. The bill in question is as much wanting in grammar, as it is in a printer's name. We are told, for instance, that "the shares in the Covent Garden Theatre are void through being burnt down." The gist of the composition is, of course, to show that theatrical property is liable to depreciation in value. Drury Lane shares, once worth 500*l.* each, now sell at 40*l.* The rent of the theatre was once 11,000*l.*; it is now 5,000*l.* The St. James's once let for 4,500*l.*; it now lets for 1,000*l.* But the placard forgets to state that the Princess's Theatre, once let for 1,200*l.* a year, now fetches 4,000*l.* Theatres fall or rise in value according to the manner in which they are managed. Mr. Greenwood's management of Sadler's Wells led to an increase of rent, and Astley's, now that it is in Mr. Boucicault's hands, is of more value than it was in those of its former proprietor. We regret to add, that the distribution of the obnoxious and foolish placard had been traced to the door, not of Exeter Hall, but of a neighbouring theatre. Meanwhile the public has answered the fallacious objections raised in its usual practical manner. The share lists of the New Theatre Company were closed on Tuesday last, in spite of the issuing of the placard. We recommend to managers a more manly course of warfare. If they can prove to the public that new theatres are not wanted, they will be listened to; if they cannot, their case is not to be mended by the exhibition of anonymous placards.

Critical eyes seldom care to scrutinize portraits of members of the Courts of Europe which are painted "by command" of sovereigns. Critics have long ago given up the hope of finding much value in works the standard of which is habitually low. Judging, therefore, the lithographic portrait of the Princess of Wales which Messrs. Colnaghi, Scott & Co. publish, after a picture by M. Lauchert, Court-Painter at Berlin, by this standard, we do

not care to say much against it. The artist is not a Bellini or a Titian—he is not even a Chalon—still he has probably done the best he could with a subject that might make any painter happy.

A sale of the Library of the Princess Elizabeth, Landgravine of Hesse-Homburg, a daughter of George the Third, took place at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson, in the course of last week. Most of the books contained the signature of the Princess, and many of her MS. notes, chiefly showing her piety and strong feelings of friendship towards the donors. The Princess was herself artistic, and was well known to the public by her etchings, representing 'The Power and Progress of Genius,' and by her designs to 'Cupid turned Volunteer,' 'Birth and Triumph of Love,' &c. Amongst the more interesting articles were: Beauties of England and Wales, 25 vols., 22*l.* 10*s.*—Bible of 1632, in old embroidery, 10*l.* 15*s.*—Bible of 1796, with MS. note respecting John XIV., read by her "the moment after I had paid my last visit to my Angel Husband in his coffin, &c.," 1*l.* 9*s.*—Book of Common Prayer, by Sturt, 3*l.* 16*s.*—Book of Common Prayer, with a Miniature of her father, George III., apparently by herself, 1*l.* 12*s.*—Private Journal of Sir Joseph Banks, containing his Voyage round the World with Capt. Cook, transcribed entirely in the autograph of the Princess, 7*l.* 15*s.*—Queen Elizabeth's Prayer-Book, the edition of 1590, 4*l.* 8*s.*—Carter's Memoirs, illustrated with portraits, 15*l.* 10*s.*—Correspondence of Margaret Countess of Cumberland, transcript in the autograph of the Princess, 11*l.*—Hore B. Marie Virginis, Germanic, manuscript on vellum, with illuminations by Nicholas Glockenton, 23*l.*—Harding's Account of the Dukes of Gloucester, manuscript, illustrated with drawings and engravings, 20*l.*—Holbein's Drawings for the Armour used at the Tournament of Henry VIII., 30*l.*—Marlborough Gems, with descriptions, 2 vols. 36*l.*—Sumner on St. John, with autograph note stating it to be "the most perfect and consoling I ever met with," 1*l.* 5*s.* The entire sale produced 915*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

The Palace of Industry in Paris is now open for the reception of works intended for the Artistic Exhibition, which will be open to the public on the 1st of May next. It is intended to award 21 medals for general works of Art, 12 for sculpture, 7 for engravings, 6 for architecture, and 1 large medal, of the value of 4,000 francs, as an Imperial prize for the best subject in any class.

M. Poey, of the Observatory at Havana, has forwarded a Report to the Academy of Sciences at Paris of 214,417 hourly meteorological observations, made by him and his assistants during the past year. The Report also embraces various interesting observations on magnetism, earthquakes, hurricanes, and spots on the sun. The latter possess great value at present, considered in connexion with the same class of observations made in Europe during the past year.

A company is being formed in Italy for the purpose of constructing scientific instruments of great accuracy. They will be made by skilled workmen, and every instrument will be verified before leaving the establishment, which will be at Turin. Among the promoters of this scheme are the names of Amici, Bechi, Bellandi, Donati and Lambruschini.

The Pasha of Egypt is said to contemplate the establishment of a line of steamers suited for Nile navigation, and, in winter, "fitted up with every convenience for European travellers." These vessels may start from Cairo, go up the river on a voyage of which Siout is but in the middle: they will go past Gizeh, past Thebes, Karnak, Luxor, Erment, Medineh Abou, Eneh, Edfou, to Assouan, and there, almost under the tropic, land their cargoes and passengers. A railway from this point to Berber, as proposed, will cut out, in strangeness, the "line" from Smyrna to Ephesus, opened last year, and offer return-tickets to above the Fifth Cataract, where the Nile must be fairly cold with mountain water, where it becomes Nile by the union of the Takatz with the Bahr el Abiad, where the trade of Birmingham, Manchester, London and Paris may

meet that of "utmost Axumæ," Gondar, Sennaar, Mokha, and the lands under the very Equator itself.

THE FRENCH GALLERY, 150, Pall Mall.—The TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, is NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.*

MR. GHÉMAR'S EXHIBITION of the ROYAL FAMILIES of ENGLAND and DENMARK.—Portraits of The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, life-size, Fifty-one Photographs and Drawings, by Mr. Ghémar, from actual sittings, ON VIEW at 150, Pall Mall (First Floor).—Admission, 1*s.* N.B. Each visitor presented with a Portrait of the Princess of Wales, carte size.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE'S READINGS of SHAKESPEARE.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly (Dudley Gallery).—Mr. MITCHELL begs to announce that Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE will continue her READINGS of SHAKESPEARE every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, commencing at Eight o'clock. Monday, April 20, the Play of 'Henry the Fourth, Part I.'; Wednesday, April 22, the Play of 'Henry the Fifth'; and on Friday, April 24, the Tragedy of 'Macbeth.'—Seats Unreserved, 3*s.*; Stalls, 5*s.*; a few Fauteuils, 7*s.* each. Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond Street, W.

A MORNING IN MEXICO.—Magnificent and exquisite EXHIBITION of CERAMIC STATUETTES illustrating Life, Manners, Customs and Costumes in Mexico. Open daily from 10 till 6. Gallery, 65, Newman Street, Oxford Street, W.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogues, 3*d.* each; by Book-Post, 4*d.*

Mr. EDMUND YATES'S INVITATIONS to EVENING PARTIES and the SEASIDE.—A SPIRIT-RAPPING SEANCE. An entirely New Part, entitled 'Twenty Minutes with a Medium,' will be given every Evening. Medium, Mr. Yates; Visitor, Mr. Power. There will also be several new readings. To commence at 8; Saturdays at 3—Stalls, 3*s.*; Area, 2*s.*; Balcony, 1*s.*—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

## SCIENCE

### SOCIETIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—April 13.—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, President, in the chair.—Col. the Hon. St. George Foley, C.B., G. Elder, J. Fisher, J. H. Gladstone, C. Mouhot and T. Ogilvy, Esqs., were elected Fellows.—'Frobisher Striat proved to be a Bay, and on the Fate of Five Men of the Arctic Expedition in the Reign of Elizabeth,' by Mr. C. F. Hall.—'A Visit to Red River and the Saskatchewan,' by Dr. John Rae, M.D.

ASTRONOMICAL.—April 10.—The Astronomer Royal, President, in the chair.—Among the communications made at this meeting, there were two or three of more than usual interest. The first was from Mr. Stone, principal assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. Mr. Stone had completed the calculations of the mean horizontal parallax of the sun, as deduced from observations made at Greenwich on the planet Mars at his recent opposition, compared with other similar observations made in Australia. The result is that the heretofore received mean distance of the earth from the sun must be diminished by about three millions of miles! The necessity of this reduction of distance had been previously suspected by M. Leverrier indirectly from certain planetary disturbances, which appeared to require an increase of the earth's mass compared with that of the sun. The Greenwich observations give 8"·97 for the sun's mean horizontal parallax. Dr. Winnecke, from observations on Mars made in Germany compared with others made at the Cape of Good Hope, obtains 8"·96 for this element. M. Leverrier, from planetary disturbances, suspected 8"·95! The close coincidence of these results, thus independently obtained, is not only remarkable as indicating extreme accuracy of observation, but as an additional confirmation of the firmness of grasp with which gravitation binds together the planetary Cosmos.—Another interesting communication was made by M. O. Struve, the Astronomer at Pulkowa. From certain careful comparisons of the latitudes of many places in the neighbourhood of Moscow, obtained by astronomical processes, compared with those obtained by geodetic triangulation, it became manifest that Moscow stands near to the edge of a huge elliptical bowl consisting of materials lighter than those of the average density of the earth's crust. This bowl or trough is about 28 miles wide from north to south, and exceeds 40 miles in an easterly direction. The interest of the observation does not terminate with the particular case of Moscow, but seems to indicate that henceforth in all instrumental determinations depending on the level or the plumb line, attention must be given to the lithological character for the place of observation. Here, again, is a point of contact between the two

antithetical sciences of astronomy and geology.—Lastly, the Astronomer Royal communicated certain results obtained from observations of star spectra, recently made at Greenwich. It appeared that the sodium line, D, is by no means universally present in these spectra, but that the iron line, Fraunhofer's F, is very prevalent.

**GEOLOGICAL.**—April 1.—Prof. A. C. Ramsay, President, in the chair.—Messrs. S. N. Carvalho and W. E. Wood were elected Fellows.—The Rev. Dr. O. Heer, Signor P. Savi, Signor G. Ponzi, Dr. J. Leidy, H. Marchese Pareto and Prof. A. Daubrée, were elected Foreign Correspondents.—The following communication was read:—'On recent Changes in the Delta of the Ganges,' by J. Fergusson, Esq.

**BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**—April 8.—T. J. Pettigrew, V.P., in the chair.—The following Associates were elected:—Sir H. Halford, Bart., J. Farrar, M.P., and the Rev. Dr. T. Barclay.—Mr. Forman exhibited a bronze of Greek workmanship; also a leaden seal, supposed to be that of a magician of the fifteenth or sixteenth century.—Mr. Vere Irving produced photographs of fragments of stone conjectured to have belonged to an ancient priory, at Lesmahago, Lanarkshire.—Mr. Caesar Long made a communication relating to the discovery of two leaden coffins on the site of the Priory of St. John the Baptist, at Holywell, Shoreditch.—Mr. Syer Cuming read a paper, 'On a Fragment of an Eastern Sepulchre in the Yeovil Museum.'—The Rev. Mr. Harshorne's revised paper, 'On Queen Eleanor's Cross at Northampton,' was read.

**ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.**—April 10.—Canon Rock, D.D., in the chair.—Dr. H. Johnson communicated a few notes on the recent progress of the investigations at Wroxeter. During the latter part of the past year the old diggings have not been touched, but have been kept open, and are visited by numerous persons. In October the ground where the old North gate is alleged to have stood was opened for the purpose of ascertaining whether any remains could be found. The foundations of a town wall were traced running towards Norton, but nothing like a gateway was found. A few days were also spent in excavating in the Cemetery, when sufficient evidence was afforded that the ancient burial-ground had extended along thus far from the gate. The diggings were undertaken at the suggestion of Mr. Wright, and amongst the discoveries made were—1. A kind of square building under ground, and similar to what was found in the other part of the Cemetery: there was no floor, nor any remains of a body. 2. About a dozen entire sepulchral urns of various forms and sizes, containing burnt bones, generally human. 3. Some of the urns contained lachrymatories, in one of which Dr. Johnson detected traces of oil. 4. A beautiful clear glass urn about eight inches high. 5. One entire speculum, and another in fragments; they are of copper, with a large mixture of tin, so as to seem white; are brittle, and of a brilliant surface. 6. Several nearly perfect lamps, which Dr. Johnson supposes to be made of foreign clay: one of them has the head of Hercules. 7. A nondescript article in bronze, much resembling a lancet. Dr. Johnson stated that additions are being constantly added to the Museum of Antiquities.—The Rev. F. W. Baker, M.A., gave an interesting account of excavations and restorations which have been going on for several years past at Beaulieu Abbey, under the direction of the Duke of Buccleuch. All the foundations of the Abbey Church, upwards of 330 feet in length, have been now clearly traced; the position of every buttress and pillar discovered. The whole site, which had formerly been covered by cow-sheds, and workshops and saw-pits, has been carefully turfed and inclosed by an iron railing, to prevent further desecration. Many lead coffins have, at different times, been found on the site of the Abbey Church; and, during excavations made for the purpose of ascertaining whether there had been a crypt under the choir, the remains of a female wrapt in lead were discovered in front of the High Altar. The

body was, no doubt, that of Isabella, daughter of Earl Pembroke and wife of Richard, Earl of Cornwall—better known as King of the Romans, and brother of King Henry the Third. She was buried at Beaulieu, with great pomp, in 1239; and an incised stone, with the effigy of a female much defaced, has lately been discovered, bearing this inscription: JACET: YSABELLA: PRIMA: V...: the last word is, doubtless, VXOR, there being space for those letters before the dots. On the other side of the stone, which is much worn, may be faintly traced RICARDI: ROMANORVM. Adjoining the tombstone of Isabella is another incised slab, upwards of ten feet in length, and which once bore a figure under a canopy, and over the top of the canopy a royal crown. This stone, till lately, was supposed to have covered the remains of Isabella; but the inscription on the first-mentioned stone shows this to be incorrect.—Mr. W. Molyneux furnished a detailed account of recent excavations made by him at Beau Desert, in Staffordshire, the seat of the Marquis of Anglesea. Mr. Molyneux succeeded in laying open, in one of the series of hills in Cannock Chase, the remains of a curious building, of two rooms, the exterior walls of which were more than five feet thick. Plans of the building and of the entrenchment wherein it was found were exhibited, and the whole of the objects exhumed were laid before the Meeting.—The Duke of Buccleuch exhibited a stone vessel found a few years ago on the site of Beaulieu Abbey, but which is clearly of late Flemish manufacture.—The Count Stuart d'Albanie brought for the inspection of the Institute a plumbus or glandus, found in the scoria of a large and ancient lead-mine in the kingdom of Granada, wrought by the Romans, and believed to have been worked by the Celtiberians.—Mr. J. Yates made some interesting remarks on the glandus, which was very similar to those that have been found on the plain of Marathon and in other parts of Greece.—Mr. A. Way exhibited a Spoon of pewter or some white metal, supposed to have been found in the Thames, near London. On the handle is the head of Queen Anne and the initials A. R. On the reverse are imitative Hall marks, but not conformable to those of any year in the reign of Queen Anne. The metal resembles that of which vast numbers of objects found of late years near the Thames are formed.—Mr. H. Farrer, jun., the Rev. Lambert Larking, M.A., Mr. Joseph Bond and Mr. W. Burges also exhibited objects of archeological interest.

**ETHNOLOGICAL.**—April 14.—'On the Antiquity of Man,' by Mr. J. Crawford, President.

**ROYAL INSTITUTION.**—March 20.—Major-Gen. E. Sabine, V.P., in the chair.—'On the Forces concerned in producing Magnetic Disturbances,' by B. Stewart, Esq.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—April 5.—P. Graham, Esq., Member of the Council, in the chair.—The paper read was 'On the Sewing Machine: its History and Progress,' by Mr. E. P. Alexander.

**SYRO-EGYPTIAN.**—April 14.—Dr. W. Camps in the chair.—'On the Watershed of the Nile and the Indian Ocean,' by Mr. Ainsworth.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON.	Asiatic, 8.
	Architects, 8.
TUES.	Statistical Society, 8.—'Direct Imperial Expenditure, Colonies,' Mr. Parry.
	Engineers, 8.—'Sindia Railway,' Mr. Brunton; 'St. Germain's Sluice of the Middle Level Drainage,' Mr. Hawshaw.
	Royal Institution, 3.—'Animal Mechanics,' Mr. Marshall.
	Zoological, 9.—'Pheasants,' Dr. Selater; 'Birds, East Africa,' Dr. Hantlaub.
WED.	Geological, 8.—'Gneiss and other Azoic Rocks, Bavaria and Bohemia,' Sir I. Murchison; 'Section at Mocktree, near Ludlow,' Mr. Lightbody.
	Society of Arts, 8.—'Construction of Twin Screw Steamships,' Capt. Symonds.
	Archæological Association, 8.—'Roman Villa, Berks,' Dr. Palmer; 'Roman Antiquities, Cornium,' Prof. Buckman; 'Peaked Hats,' Mr. Cuming.
THURS.	Antiquaries, 2.—'Anniversary.'
	Royal Institution, 3.—'Geology,' Prof. Ansted.
FRI.	Horicultural, 2.—'Election of Fellows.'
	Royal Institution, 8.—'Cometary Meteors,' Mr. Herschel.
SAT.	Royal Institution, 3.—'Language,' Prof. Max Müller.

#### FINE ARTS

##### THE FRENCH GALLERY.

The Tenth Exhibition of French and Flemish Pictures, at the French Gallery, has one of its customary claims upon our interest, as comprising specimens of many artists' methods of treatment and courses of thought. This year the materials for contrast are strong, and it is difficult to avoid the pungency of the antitheses presented by the works of MM. Gérôme, Leys, Décamps, Frère and Troyon. These are the leaders upon the walls in Pall Mall this year. On the whole, the proportion of figure pictures unusually exceeds that of landscapes; in some respects this is decidedly advantageous.

To the artistic eye the most important and attractive picture here is a darkly luminous piece of canvas by Décamps, exhibiting one of his dashes of fierce humour and sardonic jests at classes of men. This artist was often delighted to satirize his fellows; he presents them as monkeys in human attire. The picture is an early one. The title is *Valuers and Appraisers* (No. 16); the subject the appraisal of a large, darkly-toned landscape—a G. Poussin, it may be—that stands upon an easel. Before this sits a wealthy valuer, puffy, self-satisfied and important, scrutinizing it through a glass. Behind and by the side of this monkey well-to-do are miserable, sneaking and obsequious monkeys, some seedily dressed, some hat in hand. Their countenances embody the artist's richest feeling for humour, and are supremely expressive. The student will look upon this work with interest, inspired by its marvellous execution. The glow of Rembrandtish light that exists in gloomy clearness, almost as intense as in enamel, and yet ten times softer and more jewel-like than the effect of enamel at its best, marks this work for delighted study. Every portion seems flooded with light, soberly rich and gloomily grand. The picture has the deep lucidity of oil and the brilliancy of a gem. Notice the accessories introduced behind the easel, the exquisite tones in the dresses, the keeping of the background. For execution alone, this is one of the most perfect works by the master—one, too, which it is unusually interesting to see here, after the unfinished 'Truffle Hunter' of last year, which illustrated the process of working that led to such results as now before us. It would be a service to Art to place these pictures side by side.

From the Rembrandtish intensity of this to the cold, delicate, clearness of M. Willems's picture, *The Introduction* (135), it is worth while to turn. M. Willems, several of whose paintings at the International Exhibition made him popularly known in this country, although he had before exhibited here, has not studied Jan Steen and Terberg without profit, yet with less than might have been expected from masters so capable of instructing their followers in the art of filling, no less than in the necessity of filling, the vacant spaces that are the Saharas of interior painting, and too often the desolations of so-called "conversation-pieces," such as that before us. Here a young cavalier is introducing himself to two ladies: hat in hand, he bows; one lady rises to receive her visitor, a servant places a chair. The actions are homely, natural and characteristic, the faces pleasant, and the most is made of the subject that can be made. A thorough knowledge of his models would have taught M. Willems how to fill up the dreadful blanks of the floor that recede into the picture, board after board, smoothed, lined and veined, but not wholly genuine in finish; in other parts also are great spaces "to let," as by the side of the fireplace. *The Proposal* (136), by this artist,—a youth energetically declaring himself to a young lady,—derives from Terberg less happily than the last. In both there is much solid and valuable painting.

The work which will most attract popular attention, and it may be discussion, is M. Leys's *Entrance of the Arch-duke Charles into Antwerp*, 1514 (76). Love of mere character almost always masters this painter; yet, so felicitous is he in personation, that we cannot wonder at his devotion, although paid by a needless sacrifice. The work

before us must be studied in relation to its nature, —as an oil version of one of a series commissioned by the City of Antwerp to illustrate its history. As a mural painting we must consider it, and so feel the less regret at the introduction of two upright and not elegant pillars, that cut the composition into three portions, and painfully break its lines. Half the canvas is occupied by a flight of steps, at the foot of which are seated two heralds. At the top stands Charles the Fifth, then a youth, with his characteristically lean face and limbs, taking the oath (to preserve the city's privileges), which is administered by a richly-robed ecclesiastic, one of those "Moyen-Âge" looking priests whom M. Leys delights to paint. Behind, are the famous Archduchesses who accompanied Charles; on a step lower stands an attendant priest, bearing his chief's mitre upon a cushion. Evidences of haste in this work,—see the heralds' faces and the modelling of their arms,—are to be regretted from a painter whose ability to execute is unchallengeable, but whose peculiar style will not admit anything like slighting.

Although *The Procession in Paris during the League* (93), by M. Robert Fleury, is not one of the most effective works here, nor one of his best, it will serve to illustrate some of the powers of an able painter; to this end it will reward study.—Neither is M. Gérôme's *Camels at the Fountain* (42) by any means one of his most important works; nevertheless, it will be well to look at the firm and deliberate drawing shown in the stringy limbs of the animals, no less than in their faces. There is much good execution in this picture; its admirable point is in the eager rush of the beasts that drink from the fountain, their wide strides and outstretched necks; one behind thrusts himself forward with finely expressed passion.—*The Danish Girl going to Church* (53), by Madame Jerichau, is one of the best and most agreeable of her pictures.—*Village Politicians* (61), by M. L. Knaus, has the artist's abundant humour: some neighbours have come to visit a woman cook at home: she expresses her views with decision and has them received with attention. Probably this is not a recent work, being more solid in handling and less bright than we have seen from M. Knaus of late.—One of the best humorous pictures in the gallery is by a pupil of M. Leys, M. V. Lagye, *A Toy-shop in Antwerp in the Fifteenth Century* (64). An ancient street, a booth therein, with its great flap-shutters raised, the stock of toys set out upon the board, and a lady, in all the quaintness of costume and character of the time, has brought a child to buy for itself. Some parts of the execution of this work, as the textures of dresses, &c., are exquisitely done. Longer practice will probably make the artist a colourist.

M. Tissot's *Death Dance* (119), a subject in which the old German masters took grim delight, has a good deal of spirit;—his *Faust and Marguerite in the Garden* (117) makes both parties a little too old;—his *Young Luther at Church* (118) has qualities of solidity and feeling that are commendable: the Reformer looking at some girls placing votive candles.—M. Ruiperez is a pupil of M. Meissonnier, and does his master credit in representing character, although he imitates the worst faults of that master in clayey colouring and hardness of execution. *Musicians and Soldiers in a Hostelry* (95) is the best of his four works, showing troopers listening to a harpist and violin-player.—M. Meissonnier's *Etcher* (79), such an artist at work in the shaded light of a window, is characteristically red in colour, but less opaque and elaborate than usual; in many parts the treatment of tone and chiar-oscuro is beautiful. This work is, as almost always with the artist, remarkable for characteristic expression,—see the attitude of the figure and the arrangement of its accessories.—M. E. Frère is in force here with four pictures, every one of them deserving consideration. There is exquisite pathos in the face of the *Widowed Mother* (35). *Breakfast-time at the Farm* (34) shows farm-children and others gathered round a table. *The Arrival at School* (36) has much humour in it. A new boy, in an enormous pair of breeches, has brought out his presents before an elder comrade, who looks very eagerly into the basket. It is between school

hours. In the background two pupils amuse themselves by fighting.

The most remarkable landscape here is by M. Troyon, *Unloading Boats at Low-Water* (123),—a sandy shore, stretching miles off into the picture; over it lie heaped, sleepy-looking summer-clouds, with one blue gap in the mass of grey, which closes in the horizon softly, and without an edge. In the front is a smack aground. The effect of truth, and the broad, masterly treatment of this picture, are noble; of its school it is one of the best works we have seen. The sea, with the sober shimmer upon it, is a triumph of study.—M. Lambinet's landscapes, although ever of the same theme, never lack interest, so charmingly does he render them, with brilliant and pure colouring and natural truth. *A River Scene* (66), a bright river running through marshy grounds, is admirable in its water and clouds. See also *The Duck-Pond* (65), by the same.—M. Bentaube's *Coast Scene* (3), chalk cliffs, and downs above them in bright sunlight, is a pleasant and faithful study.—Among other landscapes here, see M. A. Bonheur's *Meadow Scene in Auvergne* (6),—M. T. Frère's Oriental scenes (38, 39, 40),—M. Noël's *Pécamps* (84) and *Douvarney* (85), &c., as possessing more or less of interest.

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.**—The private views of the Institute of Water-Colour Painters' Exhibition and that of the Female Artists' Society occur this day (Saturday); the public openings of both will be on Monday next. That of the last is held at the new Gallery of the Society, 43, Pall Mall. By way of explanation of the change of title by the first-named body from that of the New Society of Painters in Water-colours, which it has borne for nearly thirty years, we learn that its constituents felt that the old designation was always liable to misconception; some persons thought the association a thing of yesterday, others that it was a sort of stepping-stone to the elder Society of Water-Colour Painters in which men underwent a probationary training; this was not so much to be wondered at when it was found that several members of the Institute left it for the Society. The recent purchase of the premises in which the Exhibition is held, formerly held on lease and of late by yearly tenancy, determined the Institute to rebuild them and assume a new name in its new quarters. This rebuilding is also an enlargement, by taking in a house that stood at the back of the former gallery, and otherwise an improvement by raising the floor so as to avoid the shadow from the adjoining and loftier gallery of the British Institution. Two full members have been elected this year, Messrs. W. L. Leitch and J. S. Prout, from the order of Associates. The Institute is to be identified as much as possible with the New Society.

Mr. Dante Rossetti has just completed a life-size picture, comprising the head and shoulders of Joan of Arc kissing the sword found in the church at Fierbois, where in a vision she had been directed to seek it. She holds the weapon in both hands, pressing her lips against the blade above the hilt. The head is bare; its hair heaped in a bold mass from off the face. The expression is given with remarkable force and spirit, embodying the intensity and enthusiasm of the heroine in every line and hue. One arm is visible, covered with plate-armour. Over her shoulders is a mantle, damasked with gold, through which the arm appears. This is executed for Mr. J. A. Rose.—A companion to this will be a head of Helen, with the goblet she dedicated to Venus; for the same gentleman. This artist has also in hand a half-figure of Fortune, represented as a female figure shuffling a pack of cards.

The new shilling Catalogue of the National Gallery, Foreign Schools, contains the noteworthy addition of fac-similes of the signatures of artists upon pictures in the Collection, mostly of the original size. This is a very useful addition, and supplies what is often wanted, so far as its scope permits, the means of inquiring into the genuineness of works of Art.

Messrs. Clayton & Bell are executing, as a memorial of the late Lord Yarborough, a window

to be placed in the choir of Lincoln Cathedral. It is in early fourteenth-century style, and contains, set upon a diaper ground, six panels, each bearing representations of incidents in the Passion and Resurrection of Christ; bands of angels are also introduced, which give an excellent effect to the well-composed whole.—We were misled by erroneous information in attributing to this firm the perpetration of such a blunder as the reproduction of Overbeck's picture—'Christ healing the Sick' for a window in Bath Abbey. The design they produced is an original one, very well suited to architectonic purposes. The same firm are executing, in marble, a life-size figure of Christ on the Cross, which is to surmount the reredos behind the high altar of Hamburg Cathedral.

Mr. M. Noble is to execute a colossal equestrian statue of the late Lord Eglinton, to be set up at Ayr.

Portraits of the Princess of Wales abound just now. We have one upon our table published by Messrs. McLean, of the Haymarket, lithographed by M. Desmaisons, after a photograph by M. Hausen, of Copenhagen, which is, notwithstanding its hardness, the most creditable to the artist of any we have seen.

German religious art has sustained a severe shock by the death of Heinrich von Hess, on the 29th of March, at the age of sixty-five; and Munich has lost in him the painter with whom its artistic fame is almost inseparably connected. Next to the architectural attractions of the town, which are only the first as they are the first seen, the churches built by King Ludwig arouse the traveller's interest; and to Heinrich von Hess the decoration of these churches is chiefly due. The frescoes in the Basilica of St. Boniface, and the Court Chapel, as well as the painted windows of the church in the Au, are mostly from his hand; and in naming these the most characteristic, as the most valuable, of their kind have been recorded. Probably no Englishman has visited Munich without carrying away a grateful recollection of that fresco in the Boniface church, in which the departure of the saint from Netley Abbey is presented; and this picture, as well as others of the series, has been diffused over all England by means of engravings. Hess was born in Düsseldorf, in 1798, and came of an artistic family. His father was an engraver; his elder brother, still living in Munich, a battle painter of eminence; while other of his relations have also distinguished themselves in Art. Heinrich passed some time in Rome, being assisted by King Ludwig, then Crown Prince of Bavaria, on whose accession to the throne, however, he was recalled to Munich as Professor in the Academy and Director of the Painted Glass Manufactory. In the latter capacity, he made designs for the windows of the Cathedral at Ratisbon, and, later, for the windows of the church in the Au. The new Munich glass has been the subject of much controversy, aiming as it does at presenting pictures on glass instead of painted windows; but whatever may be the verdict of the best authorities as to the truth and correctness of these works, the pictures as designed by Hess must receive their due share of praise. The frescoes in the Court Chapel were the next works undertaken by Hess and his scholars, and after these the series of pictures detailing the life and works of St. Boniface, the Apostle of the Germans. These frescoes are by far the most important of his productions, and are in many ways worthy of being considered unique in the history of modern Art. They are distinguished from the generality of German religious works by having one most important quality—that of sympathy with the subject represented. Hess seems to have been fully in his element in portraying the deeds of St. Boniface not to have been moved by the abstract fineness of the subject or by recollections of similar frescoes executed by the great masters. He leaves unfinished a picture of 'The Last Supper,' in which the Apostles receive the Sacrament kneeling; this has not yet been shown, except to visitors at his studio.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ERNEST FAUER begs to announce SIX HISTORICAL PERFORMANCES OF PIANOFORTE MUSIC, in strictly Chronological order, with authentic Transcripts, at St. Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's. On MONDAY, April 20—The Vienna School. April 27—Italian Composers: the School of Clementi and his Pupils. May 4—Bach, his Sons, Friedemann, Emanuel, Johann, and Philip. May 11—French Composers and the Romantic School. May 18—English Composers, and Selection of new English, French, and German Pianoforte Music. June 1—The most Influential and Celebrated Composers. At Three o'clock each day. —Subscription Tickets, one Guinea; Single Tickets, 5s. each. May be had on application to E. Faure, 3, Cranley Place, Onslow Square, S.W.; the principal Musicians; and of Mr. Robert W. Oliver, 19, Old Bond Street, W.

APRIL 20.—Mr. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR, Hanover Square Rooms. The Programme will include Wesley's motets—"In Exitu Israel," Mendelssohn's Psalm, "Why rage sorely the heathen." Pianist, Charles Halle.—Tickets, 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s. Addition, 20, Regent Street; Hanover Square Rooms; Austin's Ticket-Office, 28, Piccadilly; and all Musicians.

MR. DEACON begs to announce that he will give THREE SEANCES OF CLASSICAL INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, at 16, Grosvenor Street by the kind permission of Messrs. Colliard, on THURSDAYS, April 30 and May 2, and MONDAY, June 8, to commence at Three o'clock.—Violin, M. Sainton and Herr Politzner; Viola, Mr. H. Webb and Mr. Clementi; Violoncello, Signor Pezzo; Contra-Basso, Mr. C. Severn; Pianoforte, Mr. Deacon. Tickets for the Series, One Guinea; to admit three to one Seance. One Guinea; single Ticket, Half-a-Guinea; to be had of Mr. R. W. Oliver, 19, Old Bond Street; or of Mr. Deacon, 72, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, W.

MADAME LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. FRIDAY EVENING, May 1.—Mr. and Madame Goldschmidt having generously given their services, a Grand Performance of Handel's Cantata, "L'ALLEGRO and IL PENSIEROSO," will take place in aid of the FUNDS of the ROYAL HOSPITAL for INCURABLES at Putney. The Solo Parts by the following eminent Artists:—Madame Lind-Goldschmidt, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Lascelles, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. W. H. Weiss. Conductor, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt. The Cantata will be preceded by Handel's Grand Orchestral Concerto No. 12, in D major, 72, 10s. 6d., and One Guinea each, may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond Street; Messrs. Addison & Lucas's, Regent Street; at all the principal Musicians' and Libraries; and at the Office of the Hospital, 10, Foulty.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.—Patroness, Her Majesty the Queen.—THE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE of the MESSIAH will take place by Handel's Grand Orchestral Concerto No. 12, in D major, 72, 10s. 6d., and One Guinea each, may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond Street; Messrs. Addison & Lucas's, Regent Street; at all the principal Musicians' and Libraries; and at the Office of the Hospital, 10, Foulty.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—In some respects Mr. Mapleson has improved on his arrangements of last season, though "more remains to do." His chorus, which a quarter of a century ago would have been thought sufficient—nay, amazing—can now pass only as mediocre. The same may be said of his orchestra, which, however, seems better under Signor Arditi's control than it was in 1862. The voices of his principal singers in "Il Trovatore," with which the theatre opened this day week, could hardly, we apprehend, be matched as a quartet in Europe; the artists being Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Alboni, Signor Giuglini, and Mr. Santley. The voice of the *prima donna* was, during a great part of the evening, at its best,—and it will, and must, and should, command an audience to a certain degree in proportion as, for sake of splendid tone, they can dispense with delicacy of finish and sacred fire. Thus Mdlle. Titiens was weakest where she should have been strongest—in Signor Verdi's best scene, the air "D'amor sull' al rose," and the following "Miserere." It would be a pity should it prove that one so gloriously endowed with the ninety-nine requisites has already reached the meridian of her talent; but at present it would seem as if her Neapolitan campaign had brought with it no progress. Madame Alboni and Signor Giuglini exerted themselves to their utmost. Mr. Santley is now, beyond contest, the best *Conte di Luna* on the stage;—he acts and presents himself with greater power and ease than formerly. All four singers were most warmly applauded. Between the acts of the opera, a new *Serenata* was performed in honour of the late royal marriage; the words by Mr. Oxenford, the music by Mr. Cusins (Lambourn, Cook & Co.).

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. Gye's second opera was "I Puritani," given this day week for the introduction of Signora Fioretti. The readers of our foreign correspondence may recollect that favourable mention of this lady, while she was singing in Naples, has appeared there. Her voice is a genuine *soprano*; her execution is finished with an honesty rare in these slovenly days. She is, in brief, a singer, as the word used to be understood; and seeing that in Paris and London we lay

greater stress on the refinements of the fascinating art as settled by the canons of the great school, than they now do in Germany and Italy, it will not surprise us if her pleasing natural gifts and good vocalism raise her to a favour she has not enjoyed at home. Her success on Saturday was complete, and being thoroughly merited is not likely to be transient,—though, probably, it must be maintained in comic, not serious, opera; her powers as an actress being limited. As regards her playmates, the cast can hardly be called satisfactory; Signor Neri-Baraldi, clever as he is, cannot be accepted as an *Arturo*, save provisionally, and the days of Signor Ronconi's glory as a sentimental singer are over. M. Faure completed the quartet.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS.—Mr. Dannreuther.—Unless we are mistaken, Saturday last showed a remarkable first appearance in a world where first appearances become, year by year, more and more difficult,—the world of pianoforte players. Mr. Dannreuther is a player requiring small consideration on the score of youth; less allowance for inevitable inexperience; least of all, no silly sympathy such as those melancholy creatures called prodigies easily manage to engage, to the destruction of their future progress. He is simply an artist who enters his profession with an armament of means, powers, and intellectual endowments, regarding the future issue of which there can be no doubt, life and health permitting. His success, from first to last, was remarkable, we repeat. Chopin's first *Concerto*, the one in F minor, is no piece of pleasantry, but a difficult, dreamy, elaborate composition, in places weak—the beauty of which (and the beauty is great) can only be developed by one who commands rare powers of execution and an innate delicacy of sentiment not to be assumed nor counterfeited—the true musician's sentiment. This difficult *Concerto* was delivered with so much command of the instrument, so much energy (when energy was wanted) and poetical grace, as not merely to hold fast a large and miscellaneous audience, to whom it was strange, but to assert, to all those who have ears to hear, the arrival of a great new player. A feat much more difficult has not often been accomplished. After this, Mr. Dannreuther played Prof. Moscheles' graceful *Serenade*, (Op. 103), a charming, real and sound single movement, and then Dr. Liszt's brilliant transcript of M. Gounod's brilliant and natural *Faust Waltz*. The themes seize the ear, and the treatment of them is most effective for every purpose of display. Better played the piece could hardly have been, save, perhaps, by Dr. Liszt himself.

ADELPHI.—A new farce has been produced here, entitled, "The Trial of Tompkins." It is an adaptation of "Le Meilleur des Pères," by MM. Adrien Decourelle and Jules Adonis, which has been contributed to the English boards by Mr. T. J. Williams. The success of the piece depends on the humour of Mr. J. L. Toole, as *Timothée Tompkins*, who, as suitor for the hand of *Bella Sharpshins*, is subjected to certain trials by her father as the conditions of acceptance. His courage is tested, and, by the force of brag, he at first succeeds, but his inherent cowardice is soon proved. His rival, *Henry Mowbray* (Mr. Sefton), introducing real pistols, with powder and ball, instead of those mentioned in the manuscript programme, to which he had had furtive access, Tompkins at once surrenders his claim to the lady. There is not much in such incidents as these; but the actors laboured to make them effective.

SURREY.—The notion of a sensation-piece by the managers of this house is a cumulative one. Not content with working up to a particular situation, they prefer a series of startling effects, any one of which would suffice for an ordinary drama. Every scene is a sensational scene, the last, if possible, the most so. Mr. Sawyer, a Brighton author, has determined to indulge the Surrey audience "to the top of their bent," and in a drama entitled "Jessie Ashton; or, London by Day and Night," has linked together as many horrors as he could

crowd into the space, and more than he could render intelligible. The heroine goes through a succession of dangers contrived for her by her lover's brother, from which she is continually delivered by her lover himself, and when she thinks, "poor easy soul," she is about to be married, finds, on the authority of her persecutor, that she has been "changed at nurse," and is the sister of her betrothed. But this is not enough; she must also be charged with murder, escape from prison, and undergo a struggle for life with a villain on Westminster Bridge. This scene is superbly set, and reconciled the audience to every inconsistency. In what we have stated, we have only indicated one of the three plots which are involved in the very complex story of the drama. In a second plot, another heroine, more fortunate, but not so innocent, poisons one of her admirers at a Casino after having cut out her sister's tongue, and ultimately falls by the dumb girl's hand. We may be excused from inserting any more of these atrocities; and the reader will, we guess, be content with what we have given, as sufficient indices of what he may expect to see, should he be an intending visitor to this theatre.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Musical Paris is about to sustain a serious loss in the departure of Madame Viardot, we perceive, who will shortly leave the capital as a resident, carrying with her the most cordial good wishes of all who take interest in what is generous, real and deep in Art. Apart from her successes as a creative artist, the influence of so consummate an intelligence, musically and intellectually exercised, as hers has been, though not paraded in public, can hardly be overestimated or over-regretted in private. It may be said, without exaggerated praise, that there has not been one real musician of any value or significance for the last fifteen years, in the French metropolis, who has not in some form passed through her hands, and been enriched or refined, or encouraged by so passing. That her own public appearances on the stage and in the concert-room, remarkable as these have been (last and most remarkable as the interpreter of Gluck's sublime music), in no respect represent the artistic value of this gifted lady's life is known to hundreds besides ourselves. Her withdrawal is not, however, to be considered as one of those acts of formal farewell and final retirement in which many of her contemporaries and predecessors have delighted to indulge, for the sake of re-considering them. Slackened intercourse with active life need not mean utter cessation of it, and every one has good cause to hope will not—in this case.

Mr. Halle was the pianist at Monday's *Popular Concert*, at which M. Vieuxtemps re-appeared.—The programmes of the first concert of the *New Philharmonic Society* held on Wednesday, and of the *Philharmonic Concert* to be held on Monday next, might expressly have been devised to give rest to the ears of weary critics.—The only items in either having the most remote approach to novelty, are Weber's *Concerto* in C major, chosen by Dr. Wylde for Madame Arabella Goddard, and the same composer's *Concerto* in E major, which Mr. Cusins is to play on Monday.—In truth, the *Concertos* of Beethoven and Mendelssohn must be laid aside for the present,—they have been played to satiety.—Herr Pauer's *Matinées* will commence on Monday next.

It would seem, if Austrian journals are to be trusted, that Mdlle. Adelina Patti has been, during her stay in Vienna, as much assailed (the word is not too strong) with honours, cataracts of gold, and inroads of popular curiosity and rapture, as was Mdlle. Jenny Lind in America,—a fact to be left without comparison or comment, save in such a practical question as this,—"Why do not more young ladies follow Mdlle. Patti's example, and learn to sing properly?" The world is only too willing to go out and greet them, if the pretext be only tolerable.

The following is from Naples. "On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, the 'Miserere' of Signor Mercadante was executed by the pupils of the Music School, in the church of San Pietro a Maiella with success. On Thursday and Friday

evenings the 'Miserere' of Maestro Pistilla was executed in the church of San Francesco di Paolo, by a grand orchestra and the finest artists in Naples. The effect of the music produced by choruses of men, women and boys was, of its kind, grand.—We English have, however, been especially interested with a musical performance which took place in the theatre of the Winter Garden on Tuesday last. Our countryman, Mr. George Douglas, Chancellor of our Consulate, had undertaken the bold task, after Pergolesi and Rossini, of setting to music the 'Stabat.' It was received with great favour. In the interval between the first and second parts, a *Sinfonia* by Achille Gardi, a young Neapolitan artist of evident talent, was performed, the instrumentation of which was masterly."

German papers announce the discovery at Vienna, of an unknown Oratorio, by Schubert, on the subject of Lazarus. This is described by some writers as a composition of high interest and originality. Such, however, is the present state of German musical partisanship in praise and the reverse, and so increasingly resolute seems the humour of the people to take to themselves an exaggerated credit for certain national possessions, and to treat those of other countries with unexampled indifference and contempt,—that only limited credit can be placed in any printed recommendation which arrives from that country. "We are living now in Germany," writes one competent to speak (and who, like Handel, Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Spohr and Mendelssohn, can perceive that Art is of no country, "in an atmosphere as bad and unwholesome for music and art altogether as is conceivable. The more one can rail against other countries, the more one will be praised at home, by those who make fair and foul weather here." Fortunately, the English at least, do not return injustice for injustice, and thus feel an interest to test for themselves the value of music by a poet, however incomplete, so rich in fancy, so real in vocation, as Francis Schubert.—Among the service-music of the Holy Week at Vienna, a "Stabat," by the same composer, was performed in the church of Alt-Lerchenfeld.

Prof. Bischoff, of Cologne, has been arranging a new text to Beethoven's hastily-written *Cantata* 'Der glorreiche Augenblick.'

Among new compositions named in the *Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung* are an overture to 'The Siege of Saragossa,' by Herr Lührs, and a comic opera, 'The Abbot of St. Gall,' by Herr Herther, produced at Leipzig on Easter Eve. Herr Tausch (not Fauch, as was erroneously printed last week) has been adding to the library of Shakspeare music by decking 'Twelfth Night.'

Writers of history, from week to week, have to tell that the revival of M. Gounod's 'Faust' at the Théâtre Lyrique, has proved so successful, that the manager has been compelled to break French engagements entered into by Madame Miolan-Carvalho (the original, and, it may be said, the incomparable *Marguerite*), finding it more discreet to make heavy sacrifices and important concessions, than to attempt the run of the opera. The artist will not arrive in London before the middle or end of May. The opera, we read in Lombard journals, is the only work which has pleased at La Scala, Milan, during the past season.

It may be recollected that Marschner undertook a copyright trial, in regard to what he considered a piratical infringement of his rights, by a French published translation of his 'Vampire.' The Imperial Court has at last decided the question. The plaintiff is "cast," and condemned to pay the costs: the plaintiff has been quiet in his grave for these two years past!

Mlle. de Pommeraye that was—Signora Pomerani that is—has appeared at the Italian Opera in Paris as *Desdemona*, and is said, by the *Gazette Musicale*, to have succeeded.

The same journal undertakes that M. Offenbach shall, before the close of this year of grace, deliver to the Grand Opera at Vienna a four-act work, 'The Rhine Fairies,'—to the Victoria Theatre at Berlin, a three-act work, 'The Fair Aurora,'—for the bath-season at Ems, an operetta, 'Il Signor

Fagotto,'—and to Les Bouffes-Parisiens in Paris, a comic opera, 'The Georgians,' to inaugurate the new theatre, which will open on the first of October.

Signor Vincenzo Sarti, a new tenor singer, is said to have made a real sensation at Palermo.

The history of theatrical creations gains a new anecdote or two from the remembrances of M. Halévy, by his friend and contemporary, M. Édouard Monnais, now being published in the *Gazette Musicale* of Paris.—'La Juive,' the opera which made Halévy's fame—his best serious opera, on a book which it has been said Signor Rossini refused—did not come to light without many difficulties to be removed. The scene was originally laid in Goa, and not in Constance. At first, on the question being broached to him, Nourrit, of whom the fickle Parisians were already beginning to complain, as past his prime, refused to personate *Eleazar*, the father, preferring *Leopold*, the lover. It would be to own that he was growing old, he said. How his re-consideration has enriched the tenor-singer's repertory with a character in its dramatic force and interest pairing off with *Otello*, all Europe knows; but Europe did not know till now, we apprehend, that Nourrit suggested the addition of the fine song, 'Rachel,' to the close of the fourth act—nay, even sketched the words,—as he also prompted Scribe and M. Meyerbeer, in 'Les Huguenots,' to produce the magnificent duet in the fourth act, following 'The Benediction of the Daggers,' which was originally set down for its *finale*. Though both additions served the dramatic singer's turn by affording room for individual display; both, also, indicate an acute and poetical dramatic intelligence, with which tenors for the most part have not proved themselves too richly provided.

#### MISCELLANEA

*The French Post-Office.*—The following facts, which regard the workings of the French post, are communicated by a German newspaper, and may be taken as supplement to the statement about the German posts which we published last December. The doings of the French post afford a fresh proof of the success of every attempt at lowering the rates of carriage and facilitating communication, for in the first year that the weight of letters was raised from 7½ to 10 grammes, the postage-stamps sold amounted to 2½ millions of francs more than in the preceding year. Registered letters were formerly charged a double rate, but as soon as this was reduced to an invariable charge of 20 centimes, the number of them more than doubled. When the postage from Paris to London amounted to 2 francs a letter, a basket was kept at the porter's lodge of the British Embassy, and every decently-dressed man might drop his letters in there, and have them conveyed by the courier who went twice a week. The want of efficient arrangement is generally the cause of postal obstruction, and, till lately, the treaties between France and other nations were in great need of reform. At present, the only state which maintains the old ineffectual scheme is, as might be expected, the Papal Government: a letter from Paris to Rome costs a franc, while one from Paris to Naples costs only 40 centimes, and to China 80 centimes, making China nearer to civilization by 20 centimes than Rome. The regulations of the book-post are, however, still faulty: a kilogramme of books costs 2 francs 40 centimes to Bavaria, Saxony, Prussia and Hanover; 4 francs 65 centimes to Baden and Wurtemberg; and 6 francs 60 centimes to Austria. Thus, if a book is sent from Paris to Baden, a journey of twelve hours, it costs double the freight to Munich, a journey of twenty-four. And a reform is wanted in the matter of proof-sheets, which are not allowed to go under a cross-band for fear people should write correspondence on the margin. A German author, residing in Paris, had a book of 100 sheets printed at home, and found correcting the proofs too great a luxury, as the postage of each sheet amounted to 3 francs.

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NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED among the Insurers on the participating principle.

The NEW LIFE BUSINESS transacted in 1862 as follows:—  
Policies. Amount Insured. Premiums.  
1,097. £708,381. £23,641.

Forms of Proposal and every information will be furnished on application at the  
**OFFICES:**  
LONDON ..... 55, Threadneedle-street.  
" ..... 4, New Bank-buildings, Lothbury.  
West-End Office: 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

**PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE,**  
ESTABLISHED IN 1797,  
70, LOMBARD-STREET, E.C. and 57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.  
Directors.

Octavius E. Coope, Esq.  
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John Davis, Esq.  
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Robert Tucker, Secretary and Actuary.  
EXAMPLES of the Amount of BONUS awarded at the recent Division of Profits to Policies of 1,000 each, effected for the whole Term of Life at the under-mentioned Ages:—

Age when Assured.	Duration of Policy.	Bonus in Cash.	Bonus in Reversion.
20	7 years	30 7 0	66 0 0
	11 years	36 3 0	73 10 0
	21 years	44 5 0	82 0 0
40	7 years	49 13 6	84 10 0
	14 years	61 2 0	93 10 0
	21 years	75 9 6	108 0 0
60	7 years	95 4 6	127 10 0
	14 years	117 2 6	144 10 0
	21 years	144 1 0	182 10 0

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c. apply at the Offices, as above, or to any of the Company's Agents.

**ROCK LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
15, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, Blackfriars, London, E.C.  
Established A.D. 1806.  
ACCUMULATED FUND ..... £316,222 4 0  
Copies of the Annual Reports and Balance Sheets, as well as of the Periodical Valuation Accounts, Tables of Rates, and every information, to be obtained on application to  
JOHN GODDARD, Actuary.

**LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,**  
FLEET-STREET, LONDON.  
Instituted 1838.

Invested Assets ..... £5,000,000  
Annual Income ..... 480,000  
For Prospectuses and Forms for effecting Assurances, apply to the Actuary, at the Society's Office, Fleet-street, London, E.C., April, 1863.  
WILLIAM SAMUEL DOWNS, Actuary.

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON  
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Established in 1836.

Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.  
Offices:—1, Dale-street, Liverpool; 20 and 21, Poultry, London.  
THE ANNUAL REPORT for the past year shows the following results,—to which the attention of the public is requested, as evidencing the progress and position of the Company's affairs.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £1,478,908 8s. 4d.  
Annual Premiums in the Fire Department .... £436,065  
Annual Premiums in the Life Department .... £138,708  
Accumulated Life Reserve ..... £841,540  
The Liability of Proprietors is unlimited.  
SWINTON ROULT, Secretary to the Company.  
JOHN ATKINS, Resident Secretary, London.

ESTABLISHED 1838.  
**VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY.**

18, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, E.C.  
THOMAS NESBITT, Esq., Chairman.  
O'B. B. WOOLSEY, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Every description of Life Assurance business is transacted. Advances are made on Mortgage of Freehold Property, Life and Reversionary Interests, &c., and also to Assurers on Personal Security.  
The Assets exceed 380,000l., and the Income is over 68,000l. per annum.  
Four-fifths of the entire Profits are appropriated to the Assured. Three divisions of considerable amount are made annually.  
WILLIAM KATRAY, Actuary.

**ALLIANCE  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN  
LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY.**  
BARTHOLOMEW-LANE, LONDON.  
Established 1854.  
Capital—FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.  
President—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart.

Directors.  
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Benjamin Cohen, Esq.  
James Fletcher, Esq.  
William Gladstone, Esq.  
Samuel Gurney, Esq. M.P.  
James Holmes, Esq.  
Auditors—Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart., George Peabody, Esq., Oswald A. Smith, Esq.  
**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**  
Four-fifths of the declared Profits divisible among the holders of Participatory Policies.  
Perfect Security with moderate Rates of Premium.  
One-Fourth of the Premium may remain as a debt upon the Policy.  
Premiums may be paid Yearly, Half-yearly, or Quarterly.  
Free residence in a wide range of Foreign Localities.  
**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**  
Mercantile Risks at the reduced Rates.  
Foreign Assurances arranged at moderate Premiums.  
Losses by Explosion &c. paid.  
Prompt and liberal Settlement of Claims.  
P. A. ENGELBACH, Actuary.  
D. MACLAGAN, Secretary.

Detailed Prospectuses forwarded on application.  
**ACCIDENTS BY ROAD, RIVER, OR  
RAILWAY.**  
ACCIDENTS in the FIELD, the STREETS, or AT HOME,  
may be provided against by taking a Policy of the  
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.  
140,000l. has been already Paid as  
COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS of ALL KINDS,  
in 75 Fatal Cases, and 6,899 Cases of Personal Injury.  
Rates and further Particulars may be obtained at the Railway  
Stations, of the Local Agents, or at the  
HEAD OFFICE, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.  
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.  
Railway Passengers' Assurance Company.  
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 1849.

**STAINED GLASS WINDOWS  
FOR CHURCHES AND DWELLINGS.**  
(Prize Medal, International Exhibition, 1862.)  
HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE.  
An ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUE, with Treatise,  
Post free, 2s. 6d.  
WORKS, 94, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road, N.W.

**PROTECTION FROM FIRE.**  
**BRYANT & MAY'S  
SAFETY MATCHES.**

**CAPTAIN WHITE'S ORIENTAL PICKLE,**  
CURRY or MULLIGATAWNY PASTE,  
Curry Powder, and Curry Sauce, may be obtained from all Sauce  
Vendors, and wholesale of  
CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen,  
Soho-square, London.

**PARTRIDGE & COZENS' GUINEA CASE  
OF STATIONERY.**  
Sent, Carriage paid, to any Railway Station in England on receipt of Post-office Order.

20 Quires of Superfine Cream Laid Note Paper ..... 4 4  
500 Ditto ditto Envelopes to suit ..... 3 0  
20 Quires of Extra Superfine Thick Cream Laid Note Paper ..... 5 0  
500 Ditto Envelopes to suit ..... 4 0  
10 Quires Ditto ditto Queen's or Invitation size ..... 3 0  
500 Ditto Envelopes to suit ..... 2 6  
13 Doz. Partridge & Cozens' Celebrated Correspondence Pens ..... 1 0  
6 Polished Cedar Pen-holders ..... 0 3  
1 Improved Patent Blotting Pad ..... 0 6  
Packing Case, no charge ..... £1 3 8

\* P. & C.'s Guinea Case of Mourning Stationery sent on the same terms.—PARTRIDGE & COZENS, Manufacturing Stationers, 192, FLEET-STREET, E.C.

**HEDGES and BUTLER** respectfully solicit attention to their  
**SUPERIOR GOLDEN SHERRY,** at 36s. per dozen,  
Of soft and full flavour, highly recommended.

Capital dinner Sherry ..... 34s. and 36s. per doz.  
High-class Pale, Golden and Brown Sherry ..... 42s. 45s. 54s. "  
Port from first-class shippers ..... 30s. 36s. 42s. "  
Choice old Port and Vintage Wines ..... 48s. 54s. 72s. "  
Pure St-Julien Claret ..... 24s. 30s. 36s. "  
Sparkling Champagne ..... 42s. 48s. 60s. 66s. "  
Chablis, 50s. 42s.; Burgundy, 48s. to 54s.; Hock and Moselle, 36s. 42s. to 12s.; East India, Madras, Imperial Tokay, Vermuth, Frontignac, Constantia, and other rare wines. Fine old pale Cognac Brandy, 60s. and 72s. per dozen. Noyau, Maraschino, Curacao, Cherry Brandy, and other foreign liquors. On receipt of a Post-office Order or reference, any of the above will be forwarded immediately.

**HEDGES and BUTLER,**  
155, Regent-street, London, W. and 30, King's-road, Brighton.  
(Originally established A.D. 1667.)

**COLOURED FLANNEL SHIRTS.—PRIZE  
MEDAL** awarded to TRESHER & GLENNY, for very fine and superior Flannel Shirts, India Twisted Suits and India Gauze Waistcoats. Lists of Prices on application to  
TRESHER & GLENNY, General Outfitters, next door to Somerset House, STRAND.

**RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.**

**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS** is allowed by upwards of 300 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring is avoided; a soft bandage is worn round the body, the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, acting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and there is no during sleep. A descriptive Circular may be had. The Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent.  
Price a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s., and 31s. 6d.; postage, 1s. P. O. O. made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-Office, Piccadilly.

**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.**  
Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. and 16s. each; postage 6d.  
JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 29, PICCADILLY, London.

**E. LAZENBY & SON,  
FOREIGN WAREHOUSEMEN AND FAMILY GROCERS.**

**FRENCH COLZA OIL, 5s. per GALLON.**  
Priced Catalogues, post free.  
6, EDWARDS-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE, London, W.  
N.B.—Sole Proprietors of the RECEIPT for HARBURY'S SAUCE.

**KITCHEN RANGES! KNIFE CLEANERS!  
CRINOLINE PROTECTORS!**—Trouble, labour and money saved by consulting "The Best Catalogue of Modern Inventions." Post free.—London: BROWN BROTHERS, 43, Cranbourne-street, W.C.

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"LANCET"—Dr. HASSALL, and others, recommend  
"WATERS' QUININE WINE" as an excellent and simple stimulant. Manufactured only by ROBERT WATERS, 2, Martin-lane, Cannon-street, London, E.C. Sold by Grocers, Italian Warehousemen and others, at 3s. a dozen.  
Wholesale Agents, E. LEWIS & CO., WORCESTER.**

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Awarded by the Jurors of Class 2,  
FOR THE SUPERIORITY OF THE  
**GLENFIELD STARCH.**  
Sold by all Grocers, Chandler, Olmsted, &c.  
WOTHERSPOON & CO. Glasgow and London.

**KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD,**  
made with the greatest care from the finest English Seed; this  
CELEBRATED BRAND,  
distinguished upwards of a century for purity and strength, has received the general approval of the Public.

FIRST MANUFACTURED 1742.  
Sold by most Grocers from the Cask, and in 1lb., 2lb., and 4lb.  
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLEVILLE & CO. Great Britain, London.

**H. WALKER'S NEW NEEDLES.—"The  
Patent Ridged-Eyes extend the cloth, so that the thread may pass through it quickly and without the least drag. For ease in threading they surpass all others." Samples of 100, 500, or 1,000 post free, at 1s. per 100, of any respectable Dealer.—H. WALKER, Patentes and Manufacturer to Her Majesty, Queen's Arms, Alcester, and 47, Gresham-street, London.**

UNRIVALLED PRIZE MEDAL.

**LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,**  
manufactured by the WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company, with all recent improvements, and additions, Crystal Cloth Presser, Binder, Corder, Hemmer, &c. &c. will stitch, Hem, Fell, Bind, Cord, Gather and Embroider. Is simple in design, not liable to get out of order; elegant in appearance, strong and durable; the work will not unravel; and they will make from 500 to 2,000 of the finest and most regular stitches per minute. They can be used equally well for the finest Muslin or the thickest Cloth; and will stitch with great beauty and regularity every description of work that can be done by means of hand-sewing, and with as equal to twelve times the speed.—Instruction gratis to every Purchaser.—Illustrated Prospectus gratis and post free.—OFFICES and SALE ROOMS, 139, REGENT-STREET, W., Manufacturers of Foot's Patent Umbrella Stand.

**PENCILS, Black Lead and Coloured Chalks.**  
A. W. FABER'S  
POLYGRAPHIC LEAD PENCILS,  
Sold by all Stationers and Artists' Colourmen.  
Sole Agents: HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,  
9, Friday-street, London, E.C.

**CHANDLERS FOR DINING-ROOM**  
and LIBRARY, Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze,  
Ormolu, China and Glass. Statuettes in Parian, Vases, and other  
Ornaments.  
OSLER, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

**OSLER'S GLASS CHANDLERS,**  
Wall Lights and Lustras Table Glass, &c.  
Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from 7/15s.  
Glass Desert . . . . . 2/ 0s.  
All Articles marked in plain figures.  
Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.  
Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.  
LONDON—SHOW-ROOMS, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.  
BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY AND SHOW-ROOMS,  
Broad-street. Established 1807.

**DENT, CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and**  
CLOCK MAKER, by Special Appointment, to HER  
MAJESTY and H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and  
MAKER OF THE GREAT CLOCK FOR THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,  
Invites attention to the superior Workmanship and elegance  
of Design of his extensive Stock of Watches and Drawing-room  
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Guineas. Strong Silver Lever . . . . . 5  
Ladies' Gold Foreign . . . . . 8  
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Ladies' or Gentlemen's  
Gold English Lever  
ditto . . . . . 18  
Silver ditto . . . . . 25  
Marine Chronometers, 35 Guineas.

Gold and Silver Pocket Chronometers, Astronomical, Turret  
and Bracket Clocks of every description. An elegant Assortment  
of London-made Fine Gold Albert and Guard Chains, &c.  
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Exchange; and at the Clock and Marine Compass Factory,  
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**THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.**  
—THE REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced more than 55  
years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when CHASED by  
the patent process of Messrs. Elkington & Co., is beyond all  
comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be  
employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no  
possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.  
A small useful set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and  
durability, as follows:—

	Fiddle or Old Silver Pattern	Thread or Brum- swick Pattern	Lily Pattern	King's or Mil- lars &c.
12 Table Forks . . . . .	1 13 0	1 4 0	2 10 0	2 15 0
12 Table Spoons . . . . .	1 13 0	1 4 0	2 10 0	2 15 0
12 Dessert Forks . . . . .	1 4 0	1 13 0	1 15 0	1 17 0
12 Dessert Spoons . . . . .	1 4 0	1 13 0	1 15 0	1 17 0
12 Tea Spoons . . . . .	0 16 0	1 2 0	1 5 0	1 7 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls . . . . .	0 10 0	0 13 0	0 15 0	0 15 0
2 Sauce Ladles . . . . .	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon . . . . .	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls . . . . .	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl . . . . .	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs . . . . .	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
1 Pair of Fish Carvers . . . . .	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
1 Sugar Knife . . . . .	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle . . . . .	0 10 0	0 17 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
1 Butter Knife . . . . .	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Total . . . . .	0 19 0	0 13 0	0 14 0	0 16 4 0

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest  
to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c. 2/ 15s.  
Tea and Coffee Sets, Dish Covers, Corner Dishes, Cruet and  
Liquor Frames, &c. at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-  
plating done by the patent process.

**CUTLERY, WARRANTED.**—The most  
varied assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all  
warranted, in on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices  
that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales.

Ivory Handles.	Table Knives per Dozen.	Dessert Knives per Dozen.	Carvers per Pair.
3½-inch Ivory handles . . . . .	12 6	10 6	4 3
3½-inch fine Ivory handles . . . . .	15 0	11 6	4 3
4-inch Ivory handles . . . . .	15 0	14 0	4 6
4-inch fine Ivory handles . . . . .	24 0	17 0	7 3
4-inch finest African ivory handles . . . . .	32 0	20 0	11 0
Ditto, with silver ferrules . . . . .	40 0	35 0	12 6
Ditto, carved handles, silver ferrules . . . . .	50 0	43 0	17 6
Nickel electro-silver handles, any pattern Ivory handles, of any pattern . . . . .	35 0 54 0	19 0 54 0	7 6 21 0
Bone and Horn Handles. Knives and Forks per Dozen . . . . .			
White bone handles . . . . .	11 0	8 6	2 6
Ditto bone handles . . . . .	31 0	17 0	4 6
Black horn rimmed shoulders . . . . .	17 0	14 0	4 0
Ditto, very strong rivetted handles . . . . .	19 0	19 0	3 0

The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks,  
in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish carvers.

**WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL**  
FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may  
be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 500 Illustra-  
tions of his limited stock of Sterling Silver and Electro-  
Plate, Nickel Silver, and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers,  
Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces,  
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Clocks, Table Cutlery, Toilet Ware, Turbines, Iron and  
Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room, Cabinet Furniture, &c.,  
with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show-rooms,  
at 20, Oxford-street, W., 4 and 5, Newman-street,  
& 4 and 6, Perry's-place; and at Newman-street, London.

**IMPERIAL WINE COMPANY, 314, Oxford-**  
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E.C.—CLARETS, 14s.; SHERRIES, 12s.; PORTS, 20s.

**CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES**—the most  
secure against Fire and Thieves.  
CHUBB'S FIREPROOF STRONG-ROOM DOORS.  
CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR AND STREET-DOOR  
LATCHES.  
CHUBB'S CASH AND DEED BOXES.  
Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free.  
CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-  
street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolver-  
hampton.

**ELKINGTON & CO.** desire respectfully to  
call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry requiring  
PLATE to their Manufactures, which may be obtained in great  
variety, both in SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, from either  
of their Establishments:—

LONDON—29, Regent-street, St. James's, S.W.; and 45, Moor-  
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DUBLIN—College Green.  
LIVERPOOL—Church-street.  
MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOMS, Newhall-street,  
Birmingham.

Estimates, Drawings and Prices sent free by post.  
Replating and Gilding as usual.

**HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA.**

"Always good alike." Importing it not covered with powdered  
colour prevents the Chinese, passing off the low-priced brown  
autumn leaves,—hence this TEA is the  
PUREST, CHEAPEST and BEST.  
Sold in PACKETS by 2,280 London and Provincial Agents.

**FITCH & SON'S BREAKFAST BACON** has  
received the approval of His Royal Highness the Prince of  
Wales, who has honoured them with the Special Appointment  
of Purveyors to His Royal Highness—this celebrated Bacon is  
sold by the side and separate pieces.  
A Price List sent free on application.

FITCH & SON, Provision Merchants, 66, BISHOPSGATE-  
STREET, E.C.  
Established 1784.

**SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S**  
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs  
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"  
is prepared solely by LEA & PERRIN  
The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations,  
and should see that LEA & PERRIN'S Names are on Wrapper,  
Label, Bottle and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRIN'S SAUCE.  
\*\* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Wor-  
cester: Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Messrs. BARCLAY  
& SONS, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

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**ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS**  
AND TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS;  
Ladies' Wardrobe Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings;  
Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other  
articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Cata-  
logue, post free.—J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee,  
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Also, Allen's Barrack Furniture. Catalogue of Officers' Bed-  
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**THE JURY OF CLASS 30 of the INTER-**  
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SPRING MATTRESS, Tucker's Patent, or "Sommer Tucker,"  
the GOLD MEDAL, L.R.C.P. F.R.S. &c., in recognition  
of any description, say in their Report, page 6, No. 286, and  
page 11, No. 304.

The Sommer Tucker is perfectly solid, very healthy, and  
moderate in price.  
—"a combination as simple as it is ingenious."  
—"a bed as healthy as it is comfortable."

To be obtained of most respectable Upholsterers and Bedding  
Warehousemen, or wholesale of the Manufacturers, WM. SMEE  
& SONS, Finsbury, London, E.C.

**DR. DE JONGH'S**

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium.)  
**LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,**

Prescribed by the most Eminent Medical Men as the  
safest, speediest and most effectual remedy for  
CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS,  
RHEUMATISM, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF  
THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING,  
AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.  
Is incomparably superior to every other kind.

**SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.**  
EDWIN CANTON, Esq., F.R.C.S.,  
President of the Medical Society of London, &c.

"For several years past I have been in the habit of prescribing  
Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find it to be  
much more efficacious than other varieties of the same medi-  
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superiority."

**DR. LAWRENCE,**  
Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

"I invariably prescribe Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil in pre-  
ference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a  
genuine article, and not a manufactured compound in which the  
efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in  
Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 8s.; cap-  
suled and labelled with my stamp and signature, without which none  
can possibly be genuine, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.

Sole Consignees:  
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO. 77, Strand, London, W.C.  
CAUTION.—Beware of proposed substitutions.

**OUTFITS** for all Classes, all Ages, and all  
Climates, at  
E. MOSES & SON'S.

**READY-MADE and BESPOKE CLOTHING**  
for all Classes, at  
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**THE CELEBRATED "INDISPENSABLE"**  
SUIT, from 30s., at  
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**JUVENILE CLOTHING** in great variety for  
all Classes, at  
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**HOSIERY and DRAPERY**, for all Classes,  
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E. MOSES & SON'S.

**HATS and CAPS**, for all Classes, and all Ages,  
at  
E. MOSES & SON'S.

**BOOTS and SHOES**, for all Classes, and all  
Ages, at  
E. MOSES & SON'S.

**E. MOSES & SON:**

LONDON HOUSES:  
154, 155, 156, 157, Minories; 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, Aldgate.  
806, 807, 808, New Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, Hart-street.  
137, 138, Tottenham-court-road; 252, Euston-road.

COUNTRY ESTABLISHMENTS:  
Sheffield and Bradford, Yorkshire.

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